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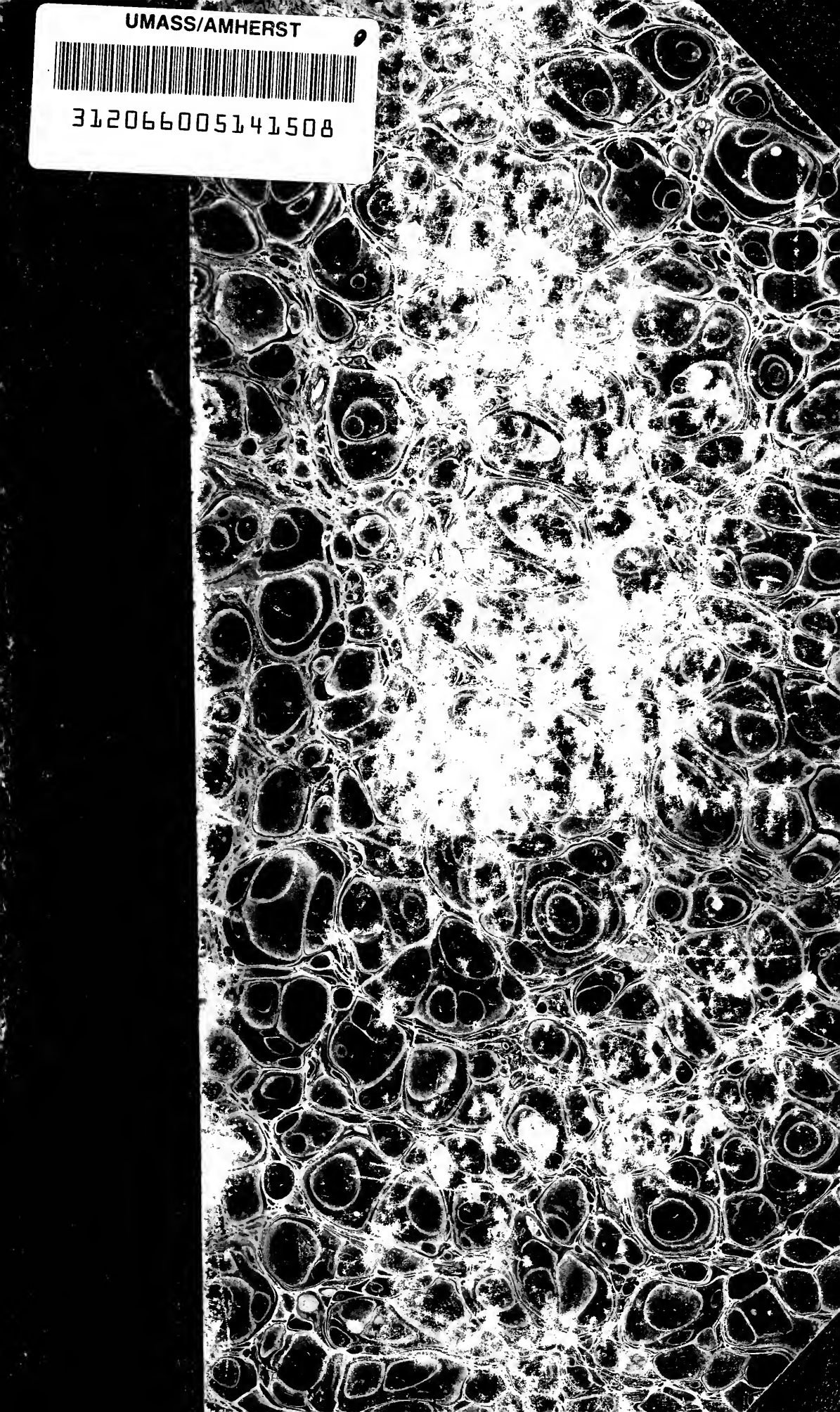

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III

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION

OF THE

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

HELD IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

ON THE

13th and 14th of September, 1852.

REPORTED BY

ARTHUR CANNON, OF PHILADELPHIA,

PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY STAVELY & McCALLA,
No. 12 Pear Street.
1852.

PROCEEDINGS.

In compliance with a resolution passed at the first session of the American Pomological Congress, held at Cincinnati on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of October, 1850, Dr. W. D. Brincklé, the President, issued a circular announcing that the second session would take place at the Museum Building, in Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 13th of September, 1852.

Before the appointed hour had arrived, the delegates began to assemble, and unpack their several collections. These being very numerous and extensive, some little delay was occasioned in arranging them on the tables.

MORNING SESSION.

At 11 o'clock, the President, Dr. W. D. Brincklé, of Pennsylvania, took the chair, and called the Congress to order. The Secretaries, Messrs. F. R. Elliott and Dr. John A. Warder, of Ohio, and P. Barry, of New York, being present, took their seats. The credentials of the delegates having been called for, were handed in to the Secretaries.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts, moved that all gentlemen present, who are not delegates from any Society, but who take an interest in the science we are desirous of promoting, be invited to take seats as members of this Congress; which motion, being seconded, was unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS.

The President then rose and delivered the following Address :—

GENTLEMEN,—

The American Pomological Congress being now fully organized, the first business that will engage your attention is the election of officers for the ensuing biennial term. Highly as I appreciate the honor of presiding over the deliberations of our National Society, and flattering as is such an evidence of confidence and regard, I nevertheless wish it to be explicitly understood that I decline being a candidate for re-election to this exalted station.

Before, however, vacating the chair to which your kind partiality so unexpectedly elevated me, you will, I trust, indulge me with the privilege of making a few remarks ; especially inviting your attention to some suggestions that appear to me, if carried into operation, calculated to render our proceedings more interesting and efficient, and our exertions to advance the Science of Pomology productive of greater practical utility.

Most of you are aware that in 1848, two National Pomological Institutions almost simultaneously sprung into existence. The manifest incompatibility of more than one body of this kind, was soon perceived ; and a hope was entertained by prominent members of each, that, by a mutual understanding, a consolidation of the two might be brought about ; so as to concentrate the energies of Fruit-Culturists in a single organization. The first movement towards the accomplishment of this object, was made in the "North American Pomological Convention" of 1849, by delegating from that body a committee of conference, invested with plenary powers. A reciprocal impulse prompted the "National Congress of Fruit-Growers" cordially to respond to this procedure,

by the appointment of a similar committee. The two delegations met; the kindliest feeling prevailed; and a coalition of these, in some measure rival Institutions, was happily, and with entire unanimity, consummated. The new Society thus created, was named the "American Pomological Congress;" and assembled, for the first time, in the autumn of 1850, at Cincinnati. By some fortuitous inadvertence, however, no provision was made, at that meeting, for the adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws for our government. The necessary action on this subject will now, therefore, commend itself to your consideration.

Your attention is also respectfully solicited to the expediency of requiring a Pomological Address or message from the President, at the opening of every Congressional Session. The well-known intelligence and ability of many of the members of the Congress, give ample assurance that the obligation would be discharged, in a manner eminently instructive and profitable. Among the many interesting and important Pomological topics, that would come within the legitimate scope of such an Address, may be mentioned:—A condensed view of the progress of our science during the preceding biennial cycle; suggestions and recommendations designed to increase the efficiency of our combined efforts to promote the great objects of our Association; obituary notices of distinguished Pomologists; observations on manures—the proper period and most advantageous mode of applying them—the kinds best adapted to the different species of fruit—and the circumstances and requirements necessary to enable plants to take up and assimilate the elementary principles that are essential to their vitality and growth; researches into the science of Vegetable Histology, of late so abundantly enriched by the wonderful developments of the microscope; remarks on the offices and functions of the various organic structures of plants, and the pathological appearances attending their abnormal condition; an investigation into the decline and even entire extinction of certain fruits once renowned for their excellence, in order to determine, if practicable, how far this deterioration is justly attributable to the several causes usually assigned in explanation of the fact, especially those which refer it to an exhaustion from the soil of one or more of the inorganic elements indispensable to their physical perfection—to the agency

of thermometric or other meteorological phenomena—and to the existence of an innate constitutional tendency in all varieties, sooner or later, to decay.

The timely appointment of a Standing Committee on Seedling Fruits, clothed with some special powers, is also worthy of your consideration. The National Congress of Fruit-Growers and the North American Pomological Convention, severally called into requisition a temporary or provisional committee on this subject. But, in more than one instance, it was not constituted till near the close of the proceedings of those bodies. Even under the most favorable circumstances, the time allotted was not sufficient for it to make a thoroughly satisfactory examination of the specimens placed on the tables. An early organization of the committee, by enabling it to enter on its appropriate duties at the opening of the Session, would insure a more complete and accurate report. But, as occasionally happens at other Horticultural Displays, Seedling Fruits may be exhibited before they have attained their perfect maturity. Concerning the merits of these, however intrinsically valuable they may be, no definite judgment can be formed by the committee, unless invested with a more permanent and extended jurisdiction. By conferring on it authority to act, not only while the Congress is in session, but also during its vacation, such seedlings, and others that might be forwarded for examination or come in any way under the cognizance of the committee, could be subjected to a careful scrutiny, and a record made of the result in an ad interim Report. Native fruits of merit would, probably, in this way, be brought into notice, that otherwise might long remain in obscurity, or perhaps be permitted to perish unrecognized and unrevealed.

In order that the Reports of the State Fruit Committees may possess greater interest and value, and convey a true and just conception of the Horticultural condition of their respective Districts, I would suggest to every Pomologist the propriety of co-operating with the committee, within whose bounds he may reside, by communicating to it such important facts as are in his possession. These facts may embrace information in regard to the kinds of fruit cultivated in his vicinity, and their period of maturity; the varieties that succeed well with him; those that, on a

partial trial, are promising; the kinds not adapted to his locality; the diseases and casualties to which they are peculiarly liable; the qualities of his soil; his mode of culture; the destructive insects prevalent in his region, and the most effectual means known to him of counteracting their depredations; the best mode of maturing fruits and preserving them from decay; interesting Pomological reminiscences; meteorological observations, &c.

A thorough examination of the Horticultural resources of each State, chiefly with the view of developing its native Pomology, is earnestly recommended to the several State Committees. Various portions of our widely extended domain have given origin to many fine fruits, possessing, for the most part, a greater constitutional adaptation to the peculiar exigencies of our climate than those that are exotic. Some have long been familiar to us, and are now extensively disseminated at home and abroad. Explorations of a recent date have also revealed to us other indigenous varieties equally valuable, which were previously wholly unknown, except in the immediate vicinity of their original locality. These investigations, however, have hitherto been prosecuted only to a very limited extent. Indeed, so little has been done, in this respect, in many parts of the country, that some of the States of our Confederacy, so far as their native Pomology is concerned, are virtually lands unknown.

And now, gentlemen, with painful emotions I advert to a recent appalling and heart-rending catastrophe, which terminated so sorrowfully the earthly career of one of our ablest and most efficient members. The overwhelming announcement, that A. J. Downing was among the victims of the lamentable disaster to the Henry Clay, on the 28th of July, startled the country with a sudden and affecting appreciation of his rare abilities, and great services in the expansion and elevation of those pursuits most immediately connected with the happiness of the human race; and impressed all intelligent classes, and in an especial manner those devoted to horticulture, with a profound and melancholy sense of the calamity which the community has, in this afflictive dispensation, sustained. Suavity, sincerity, magnanimity, and kindness, were among the prominent traits of Mr. Downing's character that endeared him to those with whom he was on terms of intimacy. He possessed, as you all

know, a classically moulded intellect of a high order—an imagination vivid and brilliant—a taste pre-eminently characterised by purity, elegance, and refinement—a judgment sound and discriminating—and a thoroughly practical and philosophic acquaintance with all subjects connected directly or collaterally with horticulture. His vigorous and comprehensive mind was richly stored with varied and useful knowledge, drawn from every department of the physical sciences, and highly embellished with the choicest treasures of literature. His views and feelings were ever truly American; and triumphantly have his writings vindicated the horticultural claims of his countrymen. The numerous and able productions of his pen have also largely contributed to the advancement of Pomology in the United States, and materially aided in diffusing among us a refined and elevated taste for horticultural avocations, rural architecture, and landscape gardening. During the course of Mr. Downing's useful career, we watched his labors with interest and his triumphs with pride, and honored the diversified abilities and genial enthusiasm that conferred benefits so inestimable on rural life; that elevated and improved every branch of its economy, and gave an ampler affluence, and a more luxurious value to the bounties of nature; that imparted variety to abundance, added elegance to comfort, and threw a new and magic charm over country enjoyment, by refining its occupations into grace, and softening its aspect into beauty. In his death, we mourn a bereavement that has torn from us a valued friend, an able colleague, a diligent and honored associate; that has deprived horticulture of its brightest ornament, and the country at large of one of its least obtrusive but most efficient benefactors.

The national reputation of our deceased fellow-member, his exalted position, rare attainments, sterling integrity, and many virtues, not only demand this brief tribute to his memory, but require from a far abler pen, a worthier and more eloquent commemoration. Believing that I acted in full accordance with your wishes, although it involved an assumption of authority not delegated to me, but which, I trust, will receive your approval, I extended to his intimate friend, the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, an official invitation to prepare, and deliver before the Congress, an Eulogy on the life, character, and services of our lamented colleague. The invi-

tation was promptly and kindly accepted, as you will perceive by the accompanying documents containing the correspondence that passed between us.

Other melancholy intelligence has also reached us. The Hon. Isaac Hill, late Governor of New Hampshire, and chairman of the Fruit Committee of that State, Dr. Samuel A. Barker, a well-known, zealous, and successful fruit cultivator, and member of the State Fruit Committee of Ohio, and Dr. Virgil M. Dow, an active and prominent member and officer of the New Haven County Horticultural, and the New Haven Pomological Societies, as well as chairman of the State Fruit Committee of Connecticut, have gone to their final resting place, since the last meeting of the American Pomological Congress.

Afflictive dispensations must necessarily be encountered by us, in our passage through life. An ever kind and beneficent Providence, however, is unceasingly smoothing their asperities, by dispensing to us, individually and socially, innumerable blessings.—Although our sorrowful feelings and human sympathies constrain us deeply to lament and deplore the irreparable loss of such able co-laborers as Downing, Hill, Barker, and Dow, yet have we abundant cause for an expression of gratitude, on account of another circumstance which we all anxiously and ardently desired. A propitious season has supplied us with a profusion of choice fruits from all parts of our country. Some of these are now seen, by many of us, for the first time. With unfeigned pleasure, therefore, I tender to you my sincere and cordial congratulations, on our being permitted to assemble, on this occasion, under circumstances peculiarly favorable to the accomplishment of the purposes for which we are convened.

In conclusion, allow me to express an earnest and fervent hope that our discussions may be carried on harmoniously; and our deliberations be so imbued with wisdom, science, and enlightened experience, as necessarily to exercise a marked and controlling agency in promoting the onward career of Pomology.

The President's Address was received with enthusiastic applause.

The Hon. B. V. French, of Massachusetts, then obtained the floor and said—Mr. President, up to Saturday, the time I arrived in this city, I had received no intimation that it was your intention to decline a re-election to the Presidency of this Institution; but, on the other hand, gentlemen in every quarter looked to you, as the individual of all others, who should receive this distinguished honor. And it was with sincere regret, sir, the announcement came to me, and all around me, that you were sincere in your determination to retire from the presidential chair. After an interview with you, I ascertained for a certainty that it would be incompatible with your professional duties to serve another term. And, gentlemen of this Convention, while Dr. Brincklé declines being a candidate for our highest office, you will have the best services he can bestow on the cause in which we are at present engaged.

In order to facilitate business, Mr. President, I move the appointment of a committee of five to report a list of officers for the ensuing biennial term. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The President asked, how shall your committee be constituted?

Voices—by the chair.

The following gentlemen were then announced as composing the committee:

Hon. B. V. French, Massachusetts; P. Barry, New York; A. H. Ernst, Ohio; General Patterson, Pennsylvania; E. Tatnall, jr., Delaware.

During the absence of the committee appointed to nominate officers, the President requested the Secretaries to read the list of delegates, and desired those that were present to answer to their names. The gentlemen present responded:

Maine.—*Fruit Committee.*—Steph. E. Goodale, Ezek. Holmes, Benjamin F. Nourse, Alexander Johnson, jr.

Massachusetts.—*Massachusetts Horticultural Society.*—Hon. J. S. Cabot, Hon. Samuel Walker, Hon. B. V. French, Hon. M. P. Wilder, C. M. Hovey, Cheever Newhall, A. D. Williams.

Connecticut.—*New Haven County Horticultural Society.*—O. F. Winchester, E. E. Clarke.

New York.—*New York State Agricultural Society.*—Benjamin Hodge, A. Saul. *Buffalo Horticultural Society.* Jno. B. Eaton, Isaac F. Bryant, Wm. R. Coppuck, Wm. R. Manley, Benjamin Hodge, Lewis F. Allen, Charles Taintor. *Flushing.* Wm. R. Prince. *Columbia County Agricultural Society.* E. G. Studley, S. K. Hogeboom. *Albany and Renssalaer Horticultural Society.* Louis Menand, C. P. Williams. *Staten Island.* Frederick Olmstead. *New York Horticultural Society.* Wm. Reid, S. B. Parsons, R. B. Parsons, Townend Glover, Thomas Hogg, jr., J. E. Ranch, Alfred Bridgeman, Francis Briell. *Genesee Valley Horticultural Society.* J. J. Thomas, H. P. Norton, A. Frost, Joseph Frost, George H. Cherry, James H. Watts, Zera Burr, P. Barry. *Niagara County Horticultural Society.* William P. Townsend. *Newburgh.* Charles Downing.

New Jersey.—*New Jersey Horticultural Society.*—H. W. S. Cleveland, R. S. Field, Thomas Lavender, J. J. Mapes, J. W. Hayes, George B. Deacon, David Petitt. *Newark.* Samuel J. Gustin. *Salem Agricultural and Horticultural Society.* Dr. Q. Gibbon, R. P. Thompson, Samuel Abbott, Dr. J. H. Thompson, Wm. B. Otis, Thomas Shourds, James M. Hannah, Emmor Reeve, J. Ingham, Thomas Sinnickson, Benjamin Acton, jr. *Burlington County Agricultural Society.* Peter V. Coppuck, Samuel Burtis, Benjamin B. Woodward, Dr. Charles Ridgway, George B. Deacon.

Pennsylvania.—*State Fruit Committee.*—Thomas P. James; Dr. J. K. Eshleman, Chester county; A. W. Corson, Montgomery county; Wm. G. Waring, Centre county, and David Miller, jr., Cumberland county. *Chester County Horticultural Society.* J. C. Baldwin, Paschal Morris, Thomas Harvey, Rev. J. B. Clemson, Alexander Marshall, David Townsend, Joshua Embree, Dr. Geo. Thomas. *Chester county.* Jno. J. Monaghan. *Catawissa, Columbia County.* Wm. J. Eyer. *Berks County Agricultural Society.* Dr. J. P. Heister, David Schall, A. F. Boas, Thomas Penrose, Charles Kessler, Gen. W. H. Keim, Henry S. Kupp, Adam Leize, Solomon Kirby, Wm. D. Hains, Dr. P. G. Bartolett, Wm. Knabb, Samuel Zieber, J. T. James, Jacob S. Ebling, Ezra Griesemer, Herman Beard. *Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.* General Patterson, Caleb Cope, Thomas Hancock, David Landreth, E. W. Keyser, P. Mackenzie, Dr. Robert Hare, Isaac B. Baxter,

Robert Buist, T. P. James, J. E. Mitchell, James D. Fulton, Dr. Thomas McEuen, J. R. Brincklé, Edward Harris, John Perkins, Dr. W. D. Brincklé. *Lancaster County Fruit Committee.* J. B. Garber, Jacob Frantz, Daniel Rhoads, Casper Hiller, A. M. Spangler, Frederick Hiller. *Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.* Anthony T. Newbold, George Blight, A. L. Kennedy, Jno. S. Haines. *Montgomery County Agricultural Society.* Alan W. Corson, H. N. Wickersham, Peter Weaver, Robert Iredell, Peter Kuser, Samuel W. Gumbes, Peter C. Evans, Wm. Barton. *Delaware County Institute.* John Evans, Jacob Painter, J. Hewes, Thomas Pratt, James Andrews.

DELAWARE.—*Delaware Horticultural Society.*—E. Tatnall, jr., Dr. H. F. Askew, E. Bringhurst, George Sayers, Thomas Stapler, Jno. Gorgas, Wm. Canby, Dr. J. F. Wilson, Ashton Richardson.

MARYLAND.—*Horticultural Society of Maryland.*—Samuel Feast, Sr., E. Rusling, Wm. C. Wilson, Wm. Corse, N. Popplien.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Joshua Pierce, W. D. Brackenridge, J. P. Klingle, Jno. F. Callan, Thomas Blagden, Jno. A. Smith.

VIRGINIA.—*Loudon County Agricultural Society.*—Oliver Taylor. *Fredericksburg.* H. R. Robey.

OHIO.—*Ohio State Pomological Society.*—A. H. Ernst, Dr. J. G. Jones, Dr. J. A. Warder, M. Kelley, F. R. Elliott. *Cincinnati Horticultural Society.* A. H. Ernst, Stephen Mosher, Michael Kelley, Dr. J. A. Warder. *Columbus Horticultural Society.* John Miller, Dr. J. G. Jones, Lucien Buttles.

KENTUCKY.—*Kentucky Horticultural Society.*—Lawrence Young, Ormsby Hite, H. P. Byram, Arthur Peter, Jno. P. Morton.

GEORGIA.—*Southern Central Agricultural Society.*—Richard Peters, *Atalanta.*

The Committee appointed to nominate officers, now made the following Report:

PRESIDENT.—Honorable M. P. WILDER, of Massachusetts.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Caleb Cope, of Pennsylvania; A. H. Ernst, of Ohio; S. L. Goodale, of Maine; Col. B. Hodge, New York; Lawrence Young, Kentucky.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—Thomas P. James, Philadelphia.

RECORDING SECRETARIES.—F. R. Elliott, Ohio; James H. Watts, New York.

Dr. W. D. Brinckle.—Gentlemen, you have heard the Report of the Committee, what order will you take on it.

A motion was made and seconded, that it be adopted, which was unanimously agreed to.

The President-elect, on being conducted to the chair by the Hon. B. V. French, of Massachusetts, and General Robert Patterson, of Pennsylvania, was warmly received and cordially congratulated by the ex-President.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, on assuming the duties of the Presidency, made the following remarks:

Gentlemen: Before we proceed further, permit me to tender to you my grateful acknowledgments and thanks for the distinction you have conferred upon me, in electing me as your presiding officer. It was my fortune, in connection with gentlemen whom I see around me, to have taken a leading part in the organization of the "National Convention of Fruit Growers." I had the honor, also, to preside at its first and second sessions, and I did not expect that the present high office would be tendered to me again.

Your favor and regard has placed me in this chair, a position worthy of the ambition of a man much better qualified than myself to take charge of the deliberations of this intelligent and enlightened assembly. I therefore feel deeply sensible of the obligations which rest upon me, and for these renewed manifestations of your confidence and respect; and I assure you of my earnest desire to discharge the duties of this office with impartiality and fidelity. I much regret that the distinguished gentleman who has just vacated this chair, could not be prevailed on to occupy it for a longer term, and to discharge those important offices which he has so appropriately laid down as relevant to the duties of President.

Gentlemen, permit me to tender to you my thanks again, and to say that I will serve you with as much ability as I possess. It is not proper for me at this moment to proceed with further remarks. I beg, however, your indulgence in the discharge of the duties of the chair, and I ask your permission to join in the discussion of any topic that may present itself.

The gentleman's remarks, and acceptance of the office of President, were received with enthusiasm and applause.

Mr. NEWALL, of Mass.—I beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be presented to Dr. Wm. D. Brincklé, for the satisfactory and able manner he has discharged the duties of President for the past two years, and also for the interest he has taken in providing ample accommodation for the present session.

The resolution was seconded and unanimously adopted.

Hon. J. S. CABOT, of Massachusetts. It seems to me, Mr. President, that in view of a recent occurrence, a duty has devolved upon this Convention that though not wholly foreign from its purposes, is yet somewhat out of the usual routine of its business. This duty is of a somewhat melancholy character because it must necessarily awaken a sad recollection; but it is one that I feel certain this assembly will readily fulfil, as it requires but a merited tribute of respect to the memory of one to whom we must all feel ourselves under obligation.

We are, sir, all aware of the recent catastrophe on the Hudson River, when the Steamer H. Clay was destroyed by fire, and many valuable lives sacrificed. And we, too, are all aware that among those who then perished was one who had done much to promote the objects that have now called us together. Cut off in the midst of his usefulness, in the full vigor of manhood—with his faculties not having yet even approached their culminating point—surrounded by his friends, and almost in sight of the home that he loved. I need not say that I refer to A. J. Downing.

It is not for me here, sir, to pronounce the Eulogy of Mr. Downing. Suffice it to say that he was a man who to strong natural powers, brought the aid of a highly cultivated intellect, and to a genuine appreciation of the beautiful in nature and art—that of a taste refined by the study of the most classic models. These high endowments and attainments enabled Mr. D. to do more towards moulding the public taste—to encourage the love of Horticultural pursuits, and disseminate a knowledge of Horticultural Science, than almost any other individual. And although upon that ill-fated ship many perished whose loss made many a happy home sorrowful, many a hearth desolate, who themselves were centres around which all the kindly and gentle affections clustered; who were the stay and support of those bound to them by domestic ties, and

who, in the communities among whom they dwelt, were objects of affection and respect; yet still I feel, sir, that it is not too much to say that among those who thus perished there was no one who will be more sincerely mourned—no one whose loss will be more widely felt, than A. J. Downing.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held soon after the occurrence of this catastrophe, resolutions were passed expressive of the sense of the loss entertained by its members, and also that at some fitting time and place an Eulogy should be delivered on Mr. Downing. The Society having passed these resolutions, as its organ I addressed your late President, Dr. Brinckle, in relation to them, suggesting to him, should it meet with his concurrence, that this service to the memory of Mr. D. should be performed at this time and place; and he has, I believe, taken measures to carry this into effect; and now, sir, I would move you that a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the members of this Convention at the loss that they have sustained, and adopt such measures in relation thereto as they may think proper.

The motion, being seconded, was unanimously carried; and the following gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Cabot, Massachusetts; Hancock, New Jersey; Cope, Pennsylvania; Warder, Ohio; and Hodge, New York.

The President—Will you allow the chair to suggest that the appointment of a Business Committee is important; and if it meets your views you take measures to have such a committee appointed.

The suggestion was adopted, and the following gentlemen were chosen to constitute the committee: Messrs. J. J. Thomas, New York; Samuel Walker, Massachusetts; A. H. Ernst, Ohio; H. W. S. Cleveland, New Jersey; and J. Pierce, District Columbia.

The Business Committee reported for the action of the Congress the following subjects:

1. To revise the list, recommended by the former session of the Congress, for general cultivation.

2. To revise the list of rejected varieties.

3. To recommend such varieties as are worthy of general cultivation, or adapted to particular localities.

4. To add to the rejected list such as are unworthy of cultivation.

5. To appoint a temporary committee of seven on synonyms, who shall sit during the Convention.

The report of the Business Committee was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed to constitute the Committee on Synonyms: Messrs. Walker, Massachusetts; Hovey, Massachusetts; Barry, New York; Young, Kentucky; Downing, New York; Saul, New York; and Ernst, Ohio.

The PRESIDENT.—Those gentlemen who have not presented to the secretaries a list of their fruits, will be kind enough to do so.

Hon. SAMUEL WALKER, Massachusetts;—The Committee on Synonyms, have considered the subject referred to them, and would report (in part), that they recommend, in order to facilitate their duties for further action, that the members be requested to place in the committee-room specimens of all fruits of which they have any doubts as to their true name.

Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Burlington, New Jersey, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report a Constitution and By-Laws for our government.

The following named gentlemen were constituted the committee: Messrs. Hancock, New Jersey; Dr. Brincklé, Pennsylvania; Peers, Georgia; Barry, New York; Young, Kentucky.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CONSTIUTION.

Article 1. The name of this Association shall be the National Pomologicol Society.

2. Its object shall be the advancement of the Science of Pomology.

3. It shall consist of Delegates appointed by Horticultural, Agricultural, and kindred Societies in the United States and British America, and of such other persons as take an interest in the welfare of the Association, and are desirous of promoting its aims.

4. The meetings shall be held biennially, at such time and place as may be designated by the Society; and special meetings may be convened at any time on the call of the President.

5. The officers shall consist of a President, one Vice-President from every State, Territory and Province represented, a Treasurer and a Secretary; and shall be elected by ballot or otherwise at every biennial meeting.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Society during its vacation; give due public notice of the time and place of meeting; preside at its deliberations; deliver an address on some subject relating to Pomology, at every biennial meeting; and appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed.

2. In case of the death, sickness, or inability of the President, his official duties shall devolve on one of the Vice-Presidents, according to the order in which they stand on the minutes.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Society, and pay over the same on the written orders of the President.

4. The Secretary shall, with the assistance of a reporter appointed by him, keep a record of the transactions of the Society for publication.

5. There shall be an executive committee of five members, who shall confer with the President and assist him in conducting the affairs of the Society during its vacation.

6. State Fruit Committees, consisting of five members each, for every State, Territory and Province represented, and a general chairman over all, shall be appointed biennially; it shall be the duty of the several State Fruit Committees to forward to the general chairman, one month before every biennial meeting, State Pomological Reports, to be condensed by him for publication.

7. A Standing Committee on Native Fruits, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed by the President immediately after his election. It shall be the duty of this committee to report annually on Native Fruits, and also to examine, and, before the close of the session, report on all new seedling varieties that may be exhibited, and to make an ad interim report on those that were exhibited in an unripe condition at the meeting of the Society; but had subsequently attained a state of maturity; and on such other

seedlings as may have been submitted to their inspection during the Society's vacation.

8. A standing committee on Foreign Fruits, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed, whose duties shall be similar to the committee in by-law seven.

9. A standing committee on synonyms, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed biennially.

10. Vacancies occurring in committees shall be filled by the chairman of each, and in case of his death or inability to serve, his place shall be supplied by the President of the Society.

11. The members of this Society shall pay two dollars biennially, and twenty dollars paid at one time shall constitute one life-membership.

12—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Credentials of Delegates presented.
2. Address of the President.
3. Election of Officers.
4. Reports of State Fruit Committees.
5. New Business.

13. The Constitution and By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular biennial meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS HANCOCK, Chairman.

Honorable MR. FRENCH, from Massachusetts. It is now almost the dining hour, and I suggest whether it would not be better to leave the adoption of the Constitution, &c. until the afternoon session, when it can be read once more, and we shall then understand more fully what action we are taking; though, for my own part, I see nothing in it whatever that is at all objectionable.

Honorable M. P. WILDER. The chair fully concurs with the gentleman's remarks, and further suggests that the Report be recommitted into the custody of the Committee, to be submitted again for more due consideration; which course, on motion, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT. I am requested, gentlemen, to give notice that

appropriate ceremonies in relation to the death of Mr. Downing, will take place this evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, in Locust street, at 8 o'clock. The room will be open for the members of the Convention. I have also to present to you the compliments of the ex-President, Dr. Brincklé, who authorizes me to invite you to honor him with your company at his residence, 335 Chestnut street, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock.

Caleb Cope, Esq. I beg leave, also, to add, that all members of this Convention are invited to pay me a visit at my place, where they will find a table provided for them, with a full opportunity to see the grounds connected with my house, in my absence as well as when I am present.

Dr. Brinckle moved an adjournment of the Convention until 4 o'clock, P. M., which was unanimously carried.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the meeting to order at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the National Pomological Society were again reported by the Committee.

Mr. S. B. Parsons, of Long Island. I will move that the adoption of that Constitution be deferred until to-morrow afternoon, and that the Printing Committee be requested to have it put in type in order that each member may have a copy of the same, and thereby be the better enabled to express his opinion upon its various points, understandingly. My reason is that the adoption of the Constitution of a Society, which is to accomplish such vast results as this, is an important act, and I see no reason why the business of the Society cannot go on now as well without its adoption as with it; and members will then have a better opportunity of ascertaining what they are passing upon.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. If I had a week to spare, Sir, and the proposed Constitution could be printed and laid upon the table, I probably should consent to it, but as we have a great deal of business before us, and many members will, I have no doubt, wish to leave the city to-morrow morning or afternoon, I think it will be better to take the question now.

Mr. Hancock, Burlington, New Jersey. As far as I am concerned, I think we had better adopt the Constitution now. For if,

at the expiration of two years, it does not coincide with our views, it can be altered, and, for my part, I am willing to live under it during that space of time.

Mr. FRENCH, of Massachusetts. I have a great deal of faith in the Committee, and trust the gentleman will withdraw his motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. I would move, instead of adopting the title of "National Pomological Society," that the caption "American Pomological Society," be substituted.

The motion was seconded and unanimously adopted. The Constitution and By-Laws were then adopted with the alteration of the name.

Honorable SAMUEL WALKER, Massachusetts. In relation to the first, second, third and fourth articles reported by the Business Committee, I shall make no motion, but shall suggest, merely, that there may be some alteration made in the list adopted for general cultivation. I will suggest the propriety of cancelling from that list the "Dearborn Seedling." I am ready to admit that when you have a fine large specimen, well ripened, it has very few equals, and I was almost about to say, has no superiors. I have found it, however, to be a very small pear as regards the average crop, and not well fitted for the market. My next reason is that it is a very poor grower, and in order to get fine specimens of it, the grafts must be put into large stocks, say from twelve to twenty years old, then it must be very well cultivated. I make these remarks to ascertain the experience of other gentlemen in regard to this pear.

Mr. S. B. PARSONS, Flushing, Long Island. I am sorry the "Dearborn Seedling" proves so bad near Boston. With us, on Long Island, it is the best pear of the season, although not very large.

Mr. HANCOCK, Burlington, New Jersey. It has done very well with me for the last six years; but I find one objection to it, and that is, if you have a large crop the pears are inferior. For my own section of the country, I hope it will not be stricken out; I speak of New Jersey.

Colonel HODGE, of New York. I have known this pear six or eight years, and have made up my mind to strike it out from my own

collection for two years past, and for myself move it be stricken from the list.

Mr. HAYES, of New Jersey. I have found, from actual experience, that it has been more profitable to raise it for the market, this season, than any other early pear, and I am very much opposed to striking out pears and other fruit until they have been thoroughly tried. I trust it will not be stricken out.

Mr. ESHLEMAN, of Pennsylvania. With me the "Dearborn Seedling" in the interior of this state is prolific to a fault and small, but as good as anything we have of its season.

Honorable B. V. FRENCH, Massachusetts. When that pear first made its appearance in our horticultural rooms I thought it unworthy, but I believe I shall now do something with it. However, I don't think much of any early pear; but notwithstanding, though I voted against its admission, I shall let it remain in.

Mr. ERNST, from Ohio, thought little of the pear, and said that for worse pears, in his estimation, he had obtained a better price.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. I am quite surprised to hear, that the Honorable gentleman from Massachusetts recommends that Dearborn Seedling should be stricken out, for in New York it is a good pear.

Mr. HOVEY, of Massachusetts. I, for one, am opposed to going back, and taking out anything we have already recommended; and I trust we shall not, during this Convention, adopt any one fruit for general cultivation in regard to which there is the slightest doubt. I always am opposed to retrograde motion. The Dearborn Seedling is one of the best small pears, and I feel it my duty to say a word in favor of it. It is a full medium-sized pear, and I have seen specimens from Western New York and Massachusetts, from Utica and Rochester, as large as the average Seckels that we see. We had better let it remain just where it is. It ripens on the tree, and does not rot at the core, I therefore, trust it will not be removed from this list.

Colonel HODGE, of New York. I am glad to hear good reports of it from different parts of the country, but with me it has proved quite indifferent, and I was glad to hear the Hon. Mr. WALKER make the remarks he did in regard to it. However, seeing so much opposition, I withdraw the motion.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I move that the Duchess D'Orleans be added to the List for general cultivation. I know it is a good pear, and will do well every where. The pear is well known around Boston, and came from France, with a high reputation. It is large in size and delicious in flavor. It is precisely the same as the Beurré St. Nicholas, and Mr. Rivers says he considers it fully equal in flavor to the Bergamot.

Mr. Saul, of New York. This pear has proved very good in our locality, but we hardly know enough of it, to recommend that it should be brought into general cultivation.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. I have had the Duchess D'Orleans in my collection for three or four years, and think it should be annexed to the List of pears that promise well, but I have no doubt it will find its way upon the List for general cultivation when better known.

The President, Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Massachusetts. On the quince it is not a good grower with me; but on the pear, it is, and produces a fine and handsome fruit. It has not been with me a great bearer, although I have a pretty fair crop this year, and perhaps enough for the tree. I should judge my experience does not agree with that of Mr. Manning, who has called it great bearer. But as regards the quality and beauty of the fruit, I think there can be no doubt.

Mr. Barry, of New York. We have tested it on the quince and pear, and its quality is very fine, and I believe it is going to be one of the finest pears for cultivation. I think, however, it would not be doing the pear justice at the present time to put it on the List for general cultivation, as it is not sufficiently well known, for many to vote understandingly in regard to it.

It was agreed that the Duchess D'Orleans remain on the List as promising well.

Mr. Saul. I move that the Brandywine and Chancellor stand on the List as giving promise of being worthy.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Harvey. I move that the Doyenne d'Ete, be placed on the List for general cultivation.

Mr. Ernst, of Ohio. It has proved to be an exceedingly beautiful fruit, and I can cheerfully vote for it as far as my experience goes.

Mr. S. B. Parsons. We consider it in Flushing the first good pear.

Mr. Saul. It has proved to be one of the very best small pears.

The President. I enter into the views of those who have already spoken, but think it will be better on the pear than on the quince.

Mr. Hancock, of New Jersey. I think it is better on the pear than on the quince.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. It don't make that vigorous tree on the quince that it does on the pear.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. From such a mass of evidence in favor of this pear, I would hardly venture to say that I differ, but yet I cannot be silent. It does not strike me as being so delicious as represented, and on the quince stock it is decidedly a poor grower. It drops its fruit, and it bears rather the reverse character to a first rate grower with me. On its own stock it does better and the fruit is larger, but I think the gentlemen overrate the pear; if my specimens are a fair sample of the fruit, I venture to say that in two or three years hence they will change their views of the matter. I hope the chair will give his opinion, in full.

Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Massachusetts. I have already expressed an opinion, that on the pear stock it is a desirable variety, and the remarks that have been made in regard to it, on the quince, correspond with my own experience. It should be picked before the season of its ripening. It comes at a period when there is nothing so beautiful. We have the Madeleine at nearly the same time, but I still think it a desirable variety in rich soils.

Mr. Barry, of New York. The impression we have got is, that is decidedly the best early pear. At Utica, the other evening, there was a small Convention of fruit growers, and they decided, unanimously, that this was the best early pear. It ripens with us before the Madeleine, and is decidedly better. It is a splendid grower on the quince, and so it is on the pear, and when it comes off the tree it is full of juice and luscious.

Mr. Nourse, of Maine. We have had but little opportunity to test in Maine, but it is there regarded as the best pear, and is considered better than the Madeleine. It ripens about the same time.

It was decided that the Doyenne d'Ete is worthy of general cultivation.

Hon. M. P. Wilder. As the chair intimated he might join in the debate, he would now express the views he entertains in regard to the Beurré d'Anjou; and there will be, he thinks, a unanimous opinion in favor of recommending it for general cultivation. It is the best pear I have imported for ten years; it grows freer, and grows equally well on the quince and pear stock, and is a remarkably hardy and delicious fruit. It ripens in November, and we keep it until January and February of the next year.

Mr. Hancock, of New Jersey. It ripens with me in October; I think it is a most valuable pear, and a strong grower. The fruit is very fair, and is distributed throughout the tree very regularly.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I agree with the remarks which have been made in relation to the merits of this pear. With me it does well in any soil. It might be called with us a November pear, and it may be kept until the next year.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. I must bear testimony to what has been said in favor of this Pear, and it has, in my estimation, all the qualifications of a first-rate Pear.

Mr. French, of Massachusetts. If any gentleman saw it growing in your garden, Mr. President, or in mine, they would say that it was the very tree they would like to have.

Dr. Jones, of Ohio. What has been said in regard to this Pear, entirely coincides with my experience.

The Beurré D'Anjou, it was unanimously agreed, should be placed upon the list as worthy of general cultivation.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I would propose the Manning's Elizabeth as worthy of general cultivation. It is a great bearer and perfectly delicious, and only to be objected to, if at all, on account of its size.

Mr. Elliot, of Ohio. I would ask if it is a tardy grower.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hancock, of New Jersey. I have tried it for four or five years. It is a great grower, and is considered among the best pears in our locality, though not very large.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I had no idea it was so extensively grown.

It was agreed, that Manning's Elizabeth remain where it is, among those that promise well.

Hon. M. P. Wilder. I call on Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts, for his opinion of the Brande's St. Germaine.

Mr. Cabot. I don't think it is one worthy of cultivation, generally; last year I had not one on my trees, but the year before they were very good.

This pear it was voted should remain on the list of those that promise well. The same disposition was made of the Pratt pear.

Mr. Saul, of New York. I move that the Ott pear be placed on the list of those worthy of general cultivation.

Dr. W. D. Brinckle, of Philadelphia. The Ott pear is at this meeting. Having had an opportunity of tasting it for four successive years, I have no hesitation in stating that I consider it the best summer pear known. It has the full seckel flavor, and ripens one month earlier than that variety. The specimens now before you have been kept in the fruit-preserver, to give you a correct idea of its size, form, and color. Its period of maturity is the middle of August.

Mr. Thomas, of New York. Some pears that Dr. Brinckle showed me last season in Philadelphia that were fine, do not succeed at all in Western New York; and there are some pears here that we know nothing about there. The Ott has not yet fruited with me. The question was then put, and the motion decided affirmatively, by a majority of two votes.

Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts. I move a reconsideration of the vote. I think it better to let it continue among those that promise well, than to have it placed, by so close a vote, in the list of those worthy of general cultivation.

The question was reconsidered, and it was decided unanimously that the Ott pear should remain where it was before the discussion, until it is more extensively known.

Mr. Hovey. I move the Ananas d'Eté remain where it now is, as promising well.

Mr. Saul, of New York. I consider it one of the best pears of the season. It ripens about the same time with the Bartlett, though its texture is finer, I would prefer it for eating, and I think it worthy of general cultivation.

Mr. Elliott, of Ohio. I wish to say a word in favor of this pear, and am so partial to it, that I am willing it should go upon the list for general cultivation.

Mr. Saul, of New York. It is one of the very best growers on quince stock.

Mr. Hovey. Let it stand where it is.

Mr. Barry, of New York. I think it promises well, and should be glad to let it remain where it is.

Mr. Olmstead, of Staten Island. I find it cracks with me very much.

Mr. Elliott, of Ohio. I would ask if it is not disposed to overbear, and the tree become thick and stunted.

Hon. M. P. Wilder. My estimate of its value would not be satisfactory, perhaps, when compared with that of gentlemen from the west.

Mr. Walker, or Massachusetts. I find it cracks somewhat, but many things may be said in favor of it.

Mr. Saul's motion prevailed, and the Ananas d'Eté was placed on the list for general cultivation.

Mr. Ernst, of Ohio. I move that the Van Assené pear remain where it is.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I would say, for the information of gentlemen who do not know the fact, that the present year I have seen it under two different names, the Vanaees and Van Asshe. It is of good size and beautifully spotted, and I know of few varieties that surpass it in delicious flavor. It ripens about the middle of October. I think it promises well, and ought to remain where it is.

Mr. Hancock, of New Jersey. It has cracked with me every year; I have grown it on the pear stock.

Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts. I have had some five specimens, and the tree is a fair grower. I think it ought to remain.

On the vote being taken, it was unanimously agreed that it remain where it is for the present, viz: as promising well.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I move that the Doyenne Goubault be added to the list for general cultivation.

Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts. It is a very large, handsome pear, and very juicy, but in my experience lacks flavor; though I think it is worthy of cultivation. It is a pretty good bearer, and a great grower.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. My experience is the same; and I think it will become a very valuable pear.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I have fruited it several years, and I think it is one of the best that has been introduced for ten years; I don't except the Beurré d'Anjou. It possesses every quality a good pear ought to possess. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society have awarded the premium for it, as being the best pear presented at their annual Exhibition; and it ranks among the highest though not at the top of the list. In flavor it cannot compare with the Seckel, but is much superior to many other pears; and I know of no one that will be so much grown among amateurs, and market gardeners.

Mr. Walker, from Massachusetts. I fully agree with what has been said, but I think it is not good enough for general cultivation. It has been known as the "Chapen" pear, of Providence.

Dr. W. D. Brinckle, of Philadelphia. The Doyenne Boussock has been disseminated under two other names, the "Providence" and the "Plymouth." It possesses a combination of fine qualities, and is eminently worthy of general cultivation.

After these remarks it was agreed the pear should be placed in the list for general cultivation.

Mr. Robert B. Parsons, of Flushing Long Island. I move, that the "Lawrence" pear be placed upon the list for general cultivation. Taking all its qualities into consideration, we think it is as good as any pear. It never cracks or wilts, and I have planted out four acres for marketing.

Mr. Ernst, of Ohio. I must bear testimony to the correctness of what Mr. Parsons has said of the Lawrence. It is a good keeper, and has a remarkably fine flavor; and I should be in favor of putting it on the list for trial.

Mr. Hovey, of Massachusetts. I, also, fully agree with what Mr. Parsons has said in regard to this variety, and I am cultivating it more extensively than any other pear. I am perfectly willing it should be placed on the list that promises well. It has been generally introduced, is handsome and bears young. I would be glad to have it on either the first or second list.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. I have never fruited this pear, but I think it is a very beautiful one, and Robert Manning told me he considered it one of the most valuable of all pears. Nevertheless I think we should be exceedingly cautious in recommend-

ing pears for general cultivation, and for my part I am in favor of its being placed on the list of those that promise well.

On the question being put, it was decided, that it should be placed on the list of pears that promise well.

Mr. HANCOCK. I move that we now adjourn to assemble this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Musical Fund Hall, to join in the solemnities in commemoration of our lamented colleague, the late A. J. DOWNING, Esq., and to meet in this place, at 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning, for the transaction of business.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

SECOND DAY.

An able and eloquent Eulogy on the life and character of our lamented colleague, the late A. J. DOWNING, Esq., was delivered, last evening, by the Hon. M. P. Wilder, before the Pomological Congress, and in the presence of a large and attentive audience. On this occasion the Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, offered up an appropriate, feeling, and impressive prayer.

The Congress re-assembled at 9 o'clock, A. M., for the transaction of business.

The President, on taking the chair, proceeded in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws, to appoint the following gentlemen on the several standing committees.

Committee on Foreign Fruits.—C. M. Hovey, Massachusetts; P. Barry, New York; Charles Downing, New York; J. P. Kirtland, New York; R. Buist, Pennsylvania; S. L. Goodale, Maine; C. B. Lines, Connecticut.

Committee on Native Fruits.—Dr. W. D. Brincklé, Pennsylvania; F. R. Elliott, Ohio; E. Tatnall, jr., Delaware; Thomas Hancock, New Jersey; Colonel Hodge, New York; H. P. Byram, Kentucky; Robert Manning, Massachusetts.

Committee on Synonyms.—Hon. J. S. Cabot, Massachusetts; J. J. Thomas, New York; A. H. Ernst, Ohio; Dr. J. A. Kennicott, Illinois; S. D. Pardee, Connecticut; A. Saul, New York; J. D. Fulton, Pennsylvania.

The Committee appointed to draft resolutions commemorative of the death of Mr. A. J. Downing, report the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Congress sincerely lament the death of the

late A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, and, in view of his talents and acquirements—his labors and services in forming a correct public taste in all matters appertaining to high art—in promoting a love of Horticultural and rural pursuits, and in extending a knowledge of Horticultural science, that his loss cannot but be deemed a public calamity; and, as expressive of the sense of the members of this Congress at this melancholy bereavement, that the resolutions passed by the various societies in relation to that event, be adopted by this Congress, and published with its procedings.

Resolved, That this Congress heartily approve of the action of its late President, Dr. W. D. Brinckle, in taking measures for the delivery of an Eulogy on Mr. Downing.

Mr. Cleveland, of New Jersey, made a motion that a committee be appointed to present a list of officers, authorized by the Constitution, and who have not already been chosen, which was unanimonsly carried, and the following gentlemen were named to carry out the motion.

Messrs. Cleveland, New Jersey; Jones, Ohio; Nourse, Maine; Townsend, Pennsylvania; and Parsons, of New York.

The following report was submitted and accepted:

The Committee appointed to complete the list of officers required by the Constitution, report the following:

Vice-Presidents.—New Hampshire (Meredith), H. J. French; Vermont, Frederick Holbrook; Massachusetts (Roxbury), Samuel Walker; Rhode Island (Providence, Stephen H. Smith; Connecticut (New Haven), Dr. A. S. Munson; New Jersey (Burlington), Thomas Hancock; Delaware (Wilmington), Edward Tatnall, jr.; Maryland (Baltimore), John Feast; Virginia, (Pencell's Store, Loudon county,) Yardley Taylor; District of Columbia, (Washington) Joshua Pierce; North Carolina, Joshua Lindley; South Carolina, (Beaufort) Robert Chisholm; Georgia, (Atalanta) Richard Peters; Alabama, (Mobile) George G. Coster; Florida, (Apalachicola) Benjamin F. Nourse; Mississippi, (Washington) Thos. Afflick; Louisiana, (New Orleans) Henry E. Lawrence; Arkansas, (Choctaw Mission) Rev. C. H. Byington; Missouri, (St. Louis) Thomas Allen; Iowa, (Davenport) James Grant; Wisconsin, N. P. Talmadge; Illinois, (The Grove) Dr. Kennicott; Indiana, (Versailles) S. S. Connett; Tennessee, (Nashville) D. W. Yandell; California, (San Francisco) Dr. Henry Gibbons; Utah, (Great Salt

Lake) Edward Hunter; Upper Canada, (Sandwich Post-Office, address Detroit, Mn.) James Dougal; Lower Canada, (Montreal) Hugh Allen.

For Secretary—H. W. S. Cleveland, Burlington, New Jersey.

For Treasurer—Thomas P. James, Philadelphia.

H. W. S. CLEVELAND, *Chairman.*

Mr. WILLIAMS, of New York. I move that Mr. Elliott be Treasurer pro tem., and be assisted by Colonel Hodge, of New York, in obtaining the names of those wishing to become members.

A number of gentlemen then came forward, subscribed their names, and were enrolled as members of the "American Pomological Society."

On a motion, originating with Mr. Buist, the President, nominated the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, if desirable, to procure subscriptions from one dollar and upwards, in order that a suitable testimonial should be presented to the widow of the late Mr. A. J. Downing: Messrs. Wilder, Buist, Cope, Cleveland, Hodge, Elliott, Young, Breckenridge, and Kennicott.

The chair then announced the following gentlemen as constituting the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Dr. W. D. Brincklé, Pennsylvania. Hon. B. V. French, Massachusetts. Richard Peters, Esq., Georgia. Dr. Herman Wendell, New York. Dr. John A. Warder, Ohio.

Mr. ELLIOT. I move that the President and Vice-Presidents be ex-officio members of this Committee, and that five members constitute a quorum.

The above motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, the printing of the proceedings of this Society was referred to the delegation of the "Pennsylvania Horticultural Society," who, it is understood, have already commenced the work.

The Committee appointed to select the Chairman of the State Fruit Committees, presented the following report:

General Chairman—Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Massachusetts. Chairman for New York—P. Barry, Rochester. Pennsylvania—Thos. P. James, Philadelphia. Delaware—Dr. Lewis P. Bush, Wilmington. Dist. of Columbia—Joshua Pierce, Washington. Georgia—Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, Jr., Savannah. Virginia—Yardley Taylor, Purcell's Store, Loudon Co. Maine—H. Little, Bangor.

New Hampshire—H. F. French, Exeter. Massachusetts—Ebenezer Wight, Boston. Vermont—C. Goodrich, Burlington. Rhode Island—Stephen H. Smith, Providence. Connecticut—George Gabriel, New Haven. New Jersey—Wm. Reed, Elizabethtown. Maryland—Samuel Feast, Baltimore. South Carolina, Wm. Sumner, Pomaria. North Carolina—Henry K. Burgwyn, Jackson. Ohio—R. Buchanan, Cincinnati. Illinois—J. A. Kennicott, Northfield. Indiana—J. D. G. Nelson, Fort Wayne. California—Captain F. W. Macondray, San Francisco. Alabama—Charles A. Peabody, Gerard. Florida—A. G. Sems, Quincy, Gadsden Co. Kentucky—E. D. Hobbs, Louisville. Mississippi—Thomas Affleck, Washington. Iowa—James Grant, Davenport. Missouri—Thomas Allen, St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Walker, but afterwards amended, it was unanimously resolved that no Fruit should be placed on the list for general cultivation, unless two-thirds of the members voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Saul. I move we proceed with the unfinished business of yesterday.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Elliott, from Ohio. I propose that the Kirtland Pear be put upon the list of those promising well. I can say but little more than what has already been published, in regard to it, and I would ask if any gentleman has grown it on the Quince stock.

Mr. Saul, of New York. It succeeds very well on the Quince.

Mr. Hancock, of New Jersey. I have grown it one year on the Quince, and it answers very well.

The President. That is my own experience.

Mr. Townsend, of New York. I have seen some in Rochester, N. Y., and they have grown very well.

Mr. Ernst, of Ohio. I have grown it on its own stock, and on the Quince, and it grows very finely on both; but I have not yet fruited it.

Mr. French, of Massachusetts. I hope the motion will be adopted.

Colonel Hodge, of New York. I have seen it frequently, and think very well of it.

The question being taken, the Kirtland Pear was unanimously placed on the list as promising well.

Mr. Reid, of New Jersey. I move that the Duchesse d'Angouleme be placed upon the list as being worthy of general cultivation.

Mr. French, of Massachusetts. The Duchesse d'Angouleme is a very excellent Pear of its size, but in other respects not worthy of cultivation.

Mr. Hayes, of New Jersey. In New Jersey it is not a good Pear.

Colonel Hodge, of New York. With us it succeeds very well on the Quince, and I think very well of it. It is, however, rather a coarse Pear, but all things combined places it in the estimation of many as a desirable variety.

Mr. Baxter, of Pennsylvania. I can confirm what has been already said in favor of it. I have grown it four or five years, and a better Pear I don't think I know.

Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Massachusettss. The chair would state that the fruit is difficult in New England to set, and it very often fails in bearing a crop. I could never see any difference in it whether grown on the Pear or Quince stock.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania. On the Quince, I think it is a very desirable variety. I never got more than two Pears on a single tree, and what may be the cause, I cannot tell; I give my experience as it is.

The question being taken, and two-thirds not voting affirmatively, it was lost; and the Duchesse d'Angouleme was not placed on the list for general cultivation.

Mr. Saul, of New York. I move that the Beurré Giffard be put on the list of Pears that promise well. This year I have had very good specimens. I consider it one of great excellence. It is an abundant bearer, and will be a great addition to our early Pears.

Mr. Norton, of New York. I have seen a specimen in Western New York, and I believe it is a good Pear.

Hon. M. P. Wilder. The chair will state that it is a new Pear from France. I have fruited it for two years. It is of good size, and acute pyri form in shape; and my impression is, that if picked before ripe, it will be a valuable Pear. It is rather a poor grower, as far as my experience goes, on the Quince.

Mr. Baxter, of Pennsylvania. I have found it an excellent

Pear, and for an early Pear, there is no better, as regards its beauty and growth.

Dr. Eshleman, of Pennsylvania. I have found it a most excellent Pear. It has fruited in our County, and has proved with us decidedly the best early Pear we have.

Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts. I have fruited it two years on the Quince, and I coincide entirely with the preceding remarks.

The vote being taken, it was decided unanimously, that the Beurré Giffard be placed on the list of Pears that promise well.

Mr. Hogg, of New York, proposes that the Compte de Lamy be put on the list of Pears that promise well.

Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts. I have raised it for the last ten years; it is a medium sized Pear, and of a pleasant flavor; a great bearer, and I think it an excellent variety. It is larger than the Dearborn's Seedling.

Dr. Eshleman, of Pennsylvania. I have fruited it for three years, and with me it grows vigorously, and bears well. The fruit is of a medium size, and the quality I consider good.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, was opposed to placing this Pear on the list of those that promise well.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Olmstead, of New York. I move that the Soldat Laboureur be placed on the list of Pears that promise well.

Mr. Hogg, of New York. It has proved with us a pretty good Pear.

Mr. Cabot, of Massachusetts. It seems to me we had better pass it by for the present.

The President. The tree is of remarkably fine growth, but the fruit is spotted.

Mr. Townsend, of New York. I fruited it last year, for the first time, and this year it is spotted.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. I think it is too often too small to be valuable.

Mr. Olmstead withdrew his motion.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. I should like to introduce the Paradise d'Automne, one of the strongest growers in the catalogue, a pretty good bearer, and certainly one of the best pears in November.

Mr. SAUL, of New York. My experience is the same as that of the gentleman who has just spoken.

The Chair coincides with the remarks that have been made.

Colonel HODGE, of New York. I think it is among our very best pears, and superior to the Beurre Bosc.

Mr. CABOT, of Massachusetts. I have grown it some years, and have found it a handsome pear, but a little smaller than the Beurre Bosc. For some cause or other, it was not so good one season as I have known it.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. I have conversed with a number of persons who have fruited it for many years, and they all agree that it is a pear of first-rate quality.

Mr. HAYES, of New Jersey. I have tasted the Beurre Bosc and the Paradise d'Automne, both at once, and could not discover any perceptible difference.

Messrs. WALKER and FRENCH stated that the trees were entirely different.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. I have observed a slight degree of astringency in the Paradise d'Automne, which the other does not possess.

Mr. GOODALE, of Maine. I have fruited them two years, and they have done very well.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. The astringency is owing to the soil.—Near New Bedford, it has not that flavor, and I have found that to be the case generally with pears grown in that vicinity.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. On account of its extensive circulation, I move that it be recommended for general cultivation.

This motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. CABOT, of Massachusetts. I move that the Duchesse de Berri, be placed on the list of pears that promise well.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. It is a pretty Summer Pear, and of good size. I have fruited it for two years.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York. I can certainly coincide with the chair in the opinion just given.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. The Chair can answer for Mr. Hovey of Massachusetts, who has fruited it, and who thinks it a good pear.

The motion was carried, and the Duchesse de Berri was admitted into the list of those that promise well.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts. I propose to place on the list for trial the Limon, a pear which has been cultivated under

the name of Beurre Haggerston. It is a fine summer pear, and its size only prevents its going on the list for general culture. It is one of the best pears I have tasted this season, and am satisfied it will find many friends. I think it is larger than the Dearborn's Seedling on an average, and much more uniform.

Mr. SAUL, of New York. The Beurré Haggerston is a good grower, but the Limon is not—if they prove the same, I go for putting it on the list of pears for trial.

Mr. REED, of New Jersey. I know the pear, and am in favor of it.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. I have seen specimens of this pear, and accord fully with the high commendation awarded it. They are of rather a small size, but I do not consider that an objection.

The question was decided affirmatively, and the pear placed on the list of those that promise well.

Mr. CABOT, of Massachusetts. I would propose the "Belle Lucrative" for discussion.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. The Seigneur d'Esperin is the same. I have received it from many sources, and it has always proved similar.

Mr. CLEVELAND, from New Jersey. I move that the St. Michel Archange be placed on the list of pears that promise well. It has proved a very excellent pear with me. I have had some as large as the largest sized Bartlett, and it is one of the most delicious fruits of the season. It ripens about the last of September and first of October. The two trees which I first had were imported by Mr. Perkins of Boston.

Mr. CABOT, of Massachusetts. It is a pretty good pear. The tree is an upright grower, and the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society for two or three years have awarded it a premium.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. At New Bedford it was considered the best pear exhibited, and I should be in favor of putting it on the list for further trial.

On the vote being taken, it was placed on the list of those that promise well.

Mr. SAUL proposed the Sterling pear, but afterwards withdrew his motion, merely stating that it was a first rate grower, and a good early pear, which was corroborated by the chair.

Dr. Eshleman, of Pennsylvania. I move that the Diller pear be placed on the list as worthy of trial. Report says it was imported from Germany by the Diller family many years ago, and the tree is still standing.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. A sight of it is enough to make your mouth water; I am ready to state it is one of the very best pears I ever tasted; and am also pleased to state that it is a native of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Saul, of New York. That was the unanimous opinion of the whole Committee, and several other gentlemen who were present.

The question being put, the affirmative vote was unanimous.

Mr. Saul. I move we pass from the subject of Pears, and discuss the Plums.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Nourse, of Maine. I move that the McLaughlin be taken from the list of plums that promise well, and be inserted among those worthy of general cultivation. It is almost an improvement on the Green Gage, larger in size, but perhaps lacking in delicacy of flavor. The flesh is a little coarser as it naturally would be in a larger fruit. It is easily raised, and is a thrifty and regular grower. It is a profitable plum, and one of the very best.

Mr. French, of Massachusetts. I have not fruited it, but have tasted it, and can confirm all that Mr. Nourse says about the plum. I understand that many spurious scions have been disseminated.

Mr. Nourse. It originated in the grounds of an amateur, and its propagation was not attended to with proper care.

Mr. Goodale, of Maine. It is very good, and we hardly think it worth while to cultivate anything else.

Hon. M. P. Wilder. The chair suggests whether it had not better remain where it is.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Penobscot plum was mentioned, and without discussion was withdrawn.

Mr. Saul, of New York. I move that Prince's Yellow Gage be placed on the list with those plums that are worthy of general cultivation. It is an early, large and sweet plum, although not a very juicy one. With that exception, I think it as good as any other on the list.

Mr. HODGE, of New York. I perfectly coincide with the remarks of Mr. Saul.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. The chair entertains the same opinion.

Dr. JONES, of Ohio. We have cultivated the plum, and there is something peculiar about it; we don't consider it first rate.

The question was taken on Mr. Saul's motion, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. NOURSE, of Maine. I propose the Lawrence's Favorite for general cultivation. It is closely allied to the Green Gage. The tree bears well, and the fruit is equally distributed over the tree.

Mr. SAUL, of New York. We have known it since it originated; it is a plum of the very best flavor, is a great bearer, a good grower, and I think worthy of general cultivation.

Mr. ERNST, of Ohio. We think very favorably of it.

Mr. WILDER. It stands very high in my estimation.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. FRENCH. I don't like to name a plum, without having had personal experience in regard to it, but I merely mention the Early Morocco; it is an early plum, and has a fine flavor.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. I have found it to be a pretty good plum; it is not, however, with me, a good bearer, and not quite juicy enough, but considering its season, there is no variety so large.

Mr. SAUL, of New York, recommends the Imperial Ottoman, the Hudson Gage, Coe's late Red, and the Blue Imperatrice.

Hon. M. P. WILDER recommends the Reine Claude de Bevay.

Mr. ROBERT PARSONS, Flushing, Long Island. I propose for general cultivation the Belle de Choisy. It is one of the most beautiful and delicious cherries in the catalogue.

Mr. HODGE, of New York. It is a sweet, delicious and good cherry.

Dr. JONES, of Ohio. We have fruited it pretty extensively, and think it deserving that position, not so much for its intrinsic merits as for the hardiness of the tree, and the beautiful appearance it presents.

Mr. EMBREE, of Pennsylvania. I believe it is a good cherry, but am not in favor of it for general cultivation.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. It has proved with me a shy bearer.

Mr. MILLER. I have never seen more than half a crop on a

tree, so that I think we should be careful of putting it on the list for general cultivation.

Mr. SAUL, of New York. I think everything has been said of it that can be said. It is handsome, and of a good flavor, but whether it is advisable to put it on the list for general cultivation, is rather doubtful.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. That is the opinion of the Chair.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts. I would suggest that the Bigarreau Monstreuse de Mezel be put on the list for trial.

Hon. M. P. WILDER, of Massachusetts. In relation to the cherry in question, I have found it to be synonymous with the Waterloo; it is a desirable cherry, and I think worthy of cultivation. It is an old cherry and may be American.

Mr. SAUL, of New York. I think it a desirable cherry, and that there would be no impropriety in placing it on the probationary list.

Hon. M. P. WILDER. I think Mr. Knight raised the Waterloo forty years ago.

The vote was unanimous to place it on the list of those that are promising.

Mr. ROBERT PARSONS, Flushing, Long Island. I propose that the early Richmond, or old Kentish, be placed upon the list for general cultivation; it is a very excellent preserving cherry.

Mr. ERNST, of Ohio. With us the cherry is difficult of cultivation, owing, probably, to the changes in our climate. It is a great and uniform bearer, and answers a very good purpose for a table cherry, though I cannot speak with confidence of its flavor. I should be glad to see it recommended for general cultivation. It is a good cooking cherry.

Dr. JONES, of Ohio. There are many others I should prefer to it in point of appearance and flavor.

Mr. REED, of New Jersey. I think it is worthy of cultivation for culinary purposes.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. Several of my neighbors have recommenced its cultivation, and they have come to the conclusion it is one of the best for cooking purposes.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts. I will vote for it for cooking purposes.

The Early Richmond was voted in, as worthy of general cultivation, for cooking purposes.

Mr. Hodge, of New York. I move that the Reine Hortense be placed on the list for trial. It is a large cherry, of a light red color, and very excellent.

Mr. Barry, of New York. I have fruited it for four years, and believe it to be a first-rate variety. It bears very regular crops, and I think particularly desirable.

It was voted into the list of those that are promising.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. I would like to have the Governor Wood placed on the list for trial. I think it ripens earlier than the Black Tartarian.

Dr. Jones, of Ohio. I would suggest Kirtland's Mary be placed with it. We believe them both worthy of very extensive trial, if not of general cultivation; they are both very desirable varieties, and I feel confident will take the place of some already approved.

Mr. Barry, of New York. I believe it is one of the best Cherries we can have, and it immediately succeeds the Cleveland Bigarreau in ripening.

Hon. M. P. Wilder. The chair would remark that it is hardly desirable, with the experience of one section of the country, to put them on the list for trial. I have no doubt that they are very desirable varieties, but the question is, whether we had not better take the expressions of opinion, by the gentlemen, and let them stand for what they are worth. This course was adopted.

Dr. Jones, of Ohio. I should like to introduce the Early Purple Guigne as worthy of trial. It is ten days earlier than any other grown, according to the late Mr. Downing, and many other fruit growers. It has ripened with me, uniformly, about the 10th of May. It isa heart Cherry, full medium size, and nearly black, when matured. I consider it equal to the Black Tartarian.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. I have cultivated it for many years. I regard it as beyond comparison, a most valuable early Cherry, ripe nearly ten days before any other kind.

Mr. Hodge, of New York. This Cherry is pretty generally known, and I think well of it.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania. I have fruited it a good many years, and the only fault I find, is that it comes too early.

It was voted to place it on the list of those that promise well.

Mr. SPANGLER, of Pennsylvania. I move that the Cumberland Seedling be placed on the list, as worthy of trial, and call on Mr. Miller for information.

Mr. MILLER. It was first called the "Cumberland Seedling," afterwards the "Triumph of Cumberland," and as to the Cherry, when I tell you it is one of the best Cherries we have in Pennsylvania, it is all that I know about it. It is supposed to be a native of this State, ripens with the Black Tartarian, is larger in the average, and when ripe is nearly black, or a very dark purple.

Mr. SPANGLER, of Pennsylvania. In our vicinity, it is considered the finest Cherry we have. I have had them measure nearly three and a half inches in circumference, and is a very prolific bearer.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. I would like to know from Mr. Elliott what Cherry I got from him or Dr. Kirtland under that name.

Mr. ELLIOTT, of Ohio. The Cumberland Seedling, which we received, proved to be a Cherry well known; we got it first from Lancaster County, Pa. The one you got from us is the "Elkhorn."

Mr. ELLIOTT then moved an adjournment till 4 o'clock, P. M., which was unanimously agreed to.

SECOND DAY.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Society to order at 4 o'clock.

DR. ESHLEMAN, of Pennsylvania. I propose to put on the list for trial, the *Smoke-house* Apple. It originated in Lancaster Co., and is like the Vandervere in its general appearance. It is very excellent for cooking, and it will keep until April. If I were confined to one variety it should be the Smoke-house.

Mr. HEWES, of Pennsylvania. I have known it for eleven years.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia. I am acquainted with it, and think it the most crooked growing tree I ever saw.

Mr. PEIRCE, of Washington, D. C. It is very crooked in growing, but has fruited very well with me. It was highly recommended to us, and I have known it for twenty years.

Mr. CORSON, of Pennsylvania. I have known it for forty-eight

years. It is a constant bearer, in the section of country where it originated, and no one should start an orchard without it.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania. So far as I have seen the *Smoke-house* tested on every class of soils, I have never seen it otherwise than a good Apple.

Mr. SPANGLER, of Pennsylvania. In relation to that Apple, I have it growing, and consider it unsurpassed for culinary purposes.

The question was taken, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. WALKER, chairman of the Committee on Synonymes, remarked that, on account of some papers having been mislaid, he was compelled to report verbally that all the Fruits placed before the Committee, and which were supposed to be synonymes, had been attended to, and the names handed over to the applicants; he said the few memorandums made were not at all necessary, and asked for a discharge on behalf of the Committee, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. ERNST, of Ohio. I move that the Melon Apple be placed on the list for trial.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. I think it should be placed on that list; it is a good bearer.

Mr. SAUL, of New York. It is a remarkably poor grower, so far as I have seen it; otherwise I think there is no better Apple.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, of New York. Last winter, at Rochester, there was an informal vote taken on the flavor of this Apple, compared with others, and it received the largest vote.

The motion to admit this Apple on the list of those promising well was carried.

Mr. WATTS, of Rochester, N. Y. I would propose the Hawley Apple, for trial, and call on Mr. Barry for his opinion.

Mr. BARRY, of New York. It is very highly esteemed, and I think worthy to be placed on the list for trial. It is productive, the tree is a good grower, and the quality is very good, though perhaps not firstrate.

Mr. HOVEY, of Massachusetts. From the specimens I have seen, I should class it among the very best apples we have. It is tender and refreshing, with an agreeable mixture of acid and sweet.

Col. HODGE, of New York. I think very well of this Apple, and have never heard any thing disparaging said in relation to it.

Mr. Hooker, of New York. I have known it for some years, and there is but one opinion expressed in our vicinity, with regard to it. It is considered firstrate.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. I have known this Apple a great many years, growing on old and young trees, on light and heavy soils, and the fruit is uniformly good and fair.

The vote being taken on Mr. Watts' motion, it was decided that the Hawley Apple be admitted in the list of those promising well.

Mr. Watts, of Rochester, N. Y. I propose the *Canada Red*, which is the Massachusetts Nonesuch, for general cultivation.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, of New York. It has been widely cultivated, and I think it is almost worthy of it. It has proved good in Ohio, and in New York, but whether or not far south I am unable to say.

Mr. Watts, of Rochester, N. Y. At Rochester, it is considered one of our best Western growing Apples, and is particularly fine as a desert fruit. (Mr. Watts here presented a painting of the Apple beautifully colored.)

Mr. Robert Parsons, of Long Island. On Long Island, we think it is one of the best we have.

Mr. Barry, of New York. It has been tried a long time, and is an excellent Apple.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts. All I have heard has been favorable to it. It is very excellent, but overbears itself.

Mr. Goodale, of Maine. It is well known in our markets, and it is almost uniformly spotted, and is the last fruit we should want there.

Mr. Downing, of New York. I am told that is the case through the State of Connecticut.

Mr. Hooker, of New York. In Western New York, three-fourths of the crops have been worthless, but under good cultivation it is excellent.

The motion was amended so as to read that it be recommended for general cultivation, in certain localities, and then unanimously adopted.

Mr. Saul, of New York. I would suggest the Northern Spy as worthy of trial.

Col. Hodge, of New York. There is but one opinion in regard

to that Apple with us. We consider it one of the very best winter varieties. It has been said to be spotted, but with us it is not so. I esteem it so highly that for two or three years, I have been planting out large orchards of it.

Mr. MILLER. It has been fruited in Pennsylvania, and has become knurly.

Mr. WALKER, of Massachusetts. It has not proved in the neighborhood of Boston what we expected of it. When I first saw it, I thought it the best Apple I had ever eaten, but now I think it suited only to certain localities. I hold it in the highest estimation, but think it wants the warm generous soil of Western New York.

Mr. GOODALE, of Maine. My father has it, and it is pretty fair.

Dr. JONES, of Ohio. It has with us all the reputation given it in regard to quality, though it is not so great a bearer as I supposed it to be.

Mr. WATTS, of Rochester, N. Y. One day previous to my coming from home, I went ten miles from Rochester, where there were twenty-three trees growing. I found the trees full of fruit about half-grown. It generally bears well, and is a thrifty grower. Those that do not grow on the end of the limbs of the tree, or where the sun cannot get at them are often inferior. About Rochester, they are commencing to cultivate it very extensively, and orchards in the vicinity of Lockport, have been all grafted with this fruit. They have been known ten or fifteen years with us, and the price farmers receive in market for them is two dollars and a half per bushel, —and they will sell sometimes for five dollars,—in the spring some sent to New York, brought nine dollars. The reputation in Western New York is high, and if the gentlemen saw it growing, they would be perfectly satisfied with it.

It was voted that it be recommended for general cultivation in certain localities.

Mr. CABOT, in behalf of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, invited the members of the American Pomological Society to meet in their rooms in A. D. 1854, which invitation was accepted, by a resolution offered by Mr. Elliott, of Ohio, which was unanimously adopted, namely:

Resolved, That the next session of the American Pomological

Society be held in the city of Boston on the day designated by the Executive Committee, in A. D. 1854.

Mr. Robert Parsons, Long Island. I should like to recommend for trial the Autumn Bough. We find it one of the very best of apples.

Mr. Downing, of New York. I consider it one of the finest apples eaten in October.

On motion, it was decided to place it on the list with those that promise well.

The Committee on Native Fruits, through Mr. Elliott, made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted.

Committee on Native Fruits

Have examined and report on the following:

Apples.—*Jeffries*—Roundish, flattened, yellow ground, striped with red; sprightly, tender, juicy and pleasant. Regarded as "best"—ripe September.

Brennaman—Regarded as "good." September.

Willis' Sweeting—Regarded as "very good." September.

Autumn Sweet Bough—Regarded as "very good." September.

Cox's Seedling—From Joshua Embree. Not worthy attention.

Red Grove—From Joshua Embree. Regarded as "very good."

Myers' Apple—Imperfect specimens. Worthy further attention.

Carter Apple—From Virginia—passed as in too imperfect a state to decide upon it.

Zimmerman—Regarded not worth attention.

Seedling, No. 3—From H. R. Roby, Virginia—passed as "good."

Green's Choice—From Mrs. M. A. Fulton; a handsome fruit—red striped, sweet; passed as "very good."

Howard—From G. P. Howard; regarded as "very good."

Richards—From E. G. Studley; regarded as "best."

Melt-in-the-Mouth—From Paschall Morris & Co.; regarded as "very good."

Roby's Seedling—From H. R. Roby; passed as "very good."

White Cain—From Joshua Embree; passed as "good."

White Queen—From Joshua Embree; (not the White Queen of Cumberland Co.,) regarded as valueless.

Birmingham—From Joshua Embree; regarded as "good."

Summer Cheese—From H. R. Roby; passed as unworthy.

Virginia Cat Head—A red apple, unworthy culture.

Cornell's Favorite—From Joshua Embree; regarded as "very good."

PEACHES.—*Muhlenberg Cling*—From A. M. Spangler; regarded as "very good."

Pettit—From David Pettit; large, yellow, irregular, yellow flesh, sweet and fine. Passed as "very good."

Seedling, No. 1—From I. B. Baxter; white flesh, dull whitish green skin, juicy and fine. Passed "very good."

Susquehanna—From H. Randall; very large, yellow. Regarded as "best."

PEARS.—*Moyamensing*—Regarded as "best."

Howell—From E. E. Clarke; regarded as "very good."

Styer—From A. W. Corson; resembles somewhat the Gansell's Bergamotte in appearance. Regarded as "best."

Henrietta—Regarded as "very good."

Wiest—From Charles Kessler; regarded as "good."

Citron—Regarded as "good."

Edwards' Elizabeth—Regarded as "best."

Seedling from the garden of the late Gov. Edwards; presented by E. E. Clarke. Regarded as "best," and recommended by Committee to be named the Quinipiac.

GRAPES.—Seedling from Dr. Valk; bunches fine, large, compact, but too unripe to allow the Committee to decide on its merits.

The subjoined communication was received from Dr. Valk.

To the Committee on Fruits of the Pomological Congress.

Gentlemen:—As my engagements do not permit me to visit Philadelphia during the sitting of the present Congress, I send for your examination, by the hands of my friend, Mr. Samuel Parsons, several bunches of the fruit from my *seedling grape*. I submit them to your inspection and impartial judgment, and furnish you with a brief history of their origin. You will find on page 444, vol. 6, of the late Mr. Downing's Horticulturist, some remarks by myself on the present subject, and his notice of a specimen of the fruit sent him last year.

Directing your attention to those remarks, it becomes only necessary to say here, that, *with all possible precaution*, a vine of the

Black Hamburgh grape was in 1845 fertilized with the pollen of the *Isabella*. From the seed there came fourteen plants, and these were kept in pots for two years, at the end of which time there remained but two alive; for, from being absent from home, the young plants had been *very much neglected*. In the spring of 1847 both these seedlings were planted at the north end of my garden, one having an eastern exposure, the other a western. The soil was not in any way prepared for their reception, nor have they received the least attention by cultivation. On the contrary, I have suffered them to grow wild, and to take their chances in summer and winter, and in all kinds of weather, without any sort of care or looking after. In 1850 they fruited for the first time, and had then been exposed to the frosts and snow of four winters. Before I could give it a thought the poultry ate all the fruit, and much to my regret, for it was of good size and appearance. In 1851 they bore still more fruit, but during my absence in September last, all of the *best* fruit, but one bunch was stolen, the thieves only leaving a few bunches on one of the vines, because I suppose they were a little mildewed. This one bunch I sent to Mr. Downing, and he spoke of it thus:

"At first sight the *bunch* resembles that of the Isabella, the grapes being hung somewhat loosely upon it. But the berries are round—blacker than the Isabella, and totally distinct in flavor from our native grapes, resembling the dark colored foreign grapes. There can be no doubt that this is the first genuine cross between the foreign grapes and our natives, and if the cross realizes the promise of this single bunch—evidently a poor sample of the product of the vine—this new seedling of Dr. Valk's will soon become widely sought after."—*Horticulturist*, October, 1851, page 445.

Last fall I removed the vine having a *western* aspect to the front of my house, (facing S. E.) and had to cut it back severely; consequently, this year it has not fruited. The other vine has upon it eighteen bunches: and it is from this I cut the fruit now transmitted. It is, as you will perceive, in a purely *natural* state, for I have purposely left it to grow as it would. The vine has not been manured, nor the branches thinned; consequently, they do not *look* as well as I might have made them; but I chose to submit them just as they are, and you will judge them accordingly.

For five years have these plants stood unprotected, and last winter gave them a *trial* as to the quality of *hardiness*. The vines grow strong, ripen their wood well, and the foilage is "very deeply serrated." Of their true worth I give now no opinion. They are submitted to the Congress for approval or condemnation, as shall be deemed most proper. You will, of course, take a just view of the circumstances I have narrated, and announce your verdict. Let it be what it will, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done all I could to improve a valuable and delicious fruit.

I remain, gentlemen, your obed't servant.

WM. W. VALK, M. D.

Flushing, L. I., Sept. 12, 1852.

N. B. The fruit is not fully ripe. Its *time* of ripening is about 1st October. I have to send it as it is.

On motion of Mr. LINES, of Connecticut, the subject of Strawberries was introduced.

Mr. FRENCH, of Massachusetts. I move that the Jenney seedling be admitted into the list for general cultivation. It is a large, hardy strawberry, a great bearer, and thrifty grower. It is a little too acid for some, but not for me. It will bear carriage very well, and the vine keeps the fruit concealed from the birds.

Mr. LINES, of Connecticut. It is a very solid fruit, and much esteemed. It is acid, but when quite ripe very delicious.

Mr. R. PARSONS, of Long Island. We think none can supersede it.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania. I have found it very fine, and I believe it can be eaten even without sugar.

The motion of Mr. FRENCH to admit it into the list for general cultivation was agreed to.

Dr. JONES, of Ohio, moved that Burr's New Pine be recommended for general cultivation, which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. FRENCH, from Massachusetts. I propose the Willie. It is a first rate strawberry, and all in my vicinity, who have grown it, speak in the highest praise of it with one exception.

Mr. LINES, of Connecticut. I find when the vine has been standing three years, it is difficult to get it as large as it was before, however it is a fine fruit and enormous bearer. It has a decided tendency to get small.

Two-thirds of the members not voting in the affirmative, the motion was lost.

Mr. Robert Parsons asked for information in regard to the Crescent seedling, and said, that the White Bicton Pine was a large strawberry, of a high flavor and beautiful color.

Mr. Lines said he would like to know something about the McAvoy seedling.

Dr. Jones said, it has a fair reputation in Cincinnati, though not yet much cultivated.

Mr. R. Parsons said he knew very little about it, but thought it was better than the English strawberries generally.

Dr. Peirce, of Washington, D. C., said he had cultivated the Princess Alice Maud, an English strawberry, and had written to Mr. Slater in order to obtain some information in regard to it, and from whom he received a letter, which was read, and will be found in the Report of the State Fruit Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. French said he found it too tender for his part of the country.

Mr. Young, of Kentucky, next proposed for the consideration of the meeting the following resolution, which was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That this Society tender to the officers and members of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and to the citizens of Philadelphia, unfeigned thanks, for the generous and hospitable provisions which have been made for their wants, and for the kind and cordial feeling with which they have been received and entertained during their session, now coming to a close.

Mr. S. B. Parsons said he thought that the use of lime was highly desirable for the purpose of killing the curculio.

Mr. Young, of Kentucky, stated that he had used it successfully.

Mr. Mines, of Connecticut, said that several gentlemen had used it with entire success.

Mr. Saul, said that sulphur used with lime was better than the lime itself.

Mr. Thomas, of New York, said he had not been so successful in the use of it, and he thought it less trouble to send his man to kill them, and less disfiguring to a rural landscape.

General Patterson, speaking for the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of which he is President, invited the Delegates, with their families, to attend their Exhibition on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. He stated they could receive tickets gratis of Mr. James, of this city, and Treasurer of the American Pomological Society; and also that they would be received and treated with the utmost kindness and consideration. The General then offered the following resolution, which was most enthusiastically received and agreed to.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Association be tendered to the Hon. M. P. Wilder, for the impartial and dignified manner in which he presided over our deliberations; and for his able and eloquent Eulogy on our lamented colleague, the late A. J. Downing, Esq.

Also, *Resolved*, That we tender to the Secretaries our hearty thanks for the very efficient services they have rendered the Society.

The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder said: Gentlemen—I will not detain you at this late hour, except to express my obligations for the esteem in which you have held my services. Your uniform courtesy and indulgence have afforded me great facilities in discharging the arduous duties of the Chair. If I have aided in the despatch of business, or have advanced in any way the objects of the Institution, I am amply repaid for all my labor. The consolidation of the two national associations so ably referred to by the ex-President of this Society, has increased the interest of our deliberations, and it no longer remains a problem whether success shall crown our efforts. Our commencement was begun with a determination to succeed; and, gentlemen, you have well redeemed the pledge. To whatever scenes of duty I may hereafter be called, I shall ever entertain a lively sense of gratitude for the confidence and support I have received at your hands; and, I shall never cease to cherish a most sincere desire for your health and happiness, and for the prosperity of this Association. [Enthusiastic applause.]

Mr. James then moved an adjournment till the year A. D., 1854, in Boston, which was unanimously carried.

LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS OF FRUITS.

The subjoined is a List of the Contributors of Fruit, with the number of varieties exhibited by each at the present Congress :—

Jonathan C. Baldwin, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa. :—Apples, 25 varieties.

Isaac B. Baxter, Philadelphia :—Pears, 32 varieties,—Grapes, 11 varieties—Plums, 2 varieties—Seedling, 2 var.—Quinces, 2 var.

Robert Buist, Rosedale Nursery, Philadelphia :—Pears, 40 var.

Thomas Blagden, Washington, D. C. :—Pears, 12 varieties—Grapes, 8 varieties.

John Briell, Newark, N. J. :—Pears, 22 varieties.

Francis Briell, Astoria, Long Island, N. Y. :—Apples, 1 variety, Newtown Pippin.

E. E. Clark, New Haven, Ct. :—Grapes, 3 varieties.

Wm. R. Coppock, Buffalo, N. Y. :—Apples, 6 varieties.

Hon. Joseph S. Cabot, Salem, Mass. :—Pears, 122 varieties.

H. W. S. Cleveland, Burlington, N. J. :—Pears, 20 varieties—Grapes, 1 variety, Black Hamburg.

George B. Deacon :—Apples, 62 varieties—Pears, 33 varieties.

Charles Downing, Newburgh, N. Y. :—Apples, 120 varieties—Pears, 40 varieties—Plums, 5 varieties.

A. Emerson, Bangor, Maine :—Plums, 19 varieties.

J. Embree, Chester Co., Pa. :—Apples, 15 varieties—Pears, 3 varieties.

Dr. J. K. Eshleman, Downingtown, Chester Co. Pa. :—Apples, 4 varieties—Pears, 26 varieties.

Lewis Eaton, Buffalo, N. Y. :—Apples, 10 varieties—Pears, 15 varieties.

A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati, Ohio :—Apples, 43 varieties—Pears, 39.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y. :—Apples, 30 varieties—Pears, 140 varieties—Plums, 2 varieties.

Hon. B. V. French, Braintree, Mass. :—Apples, 154 varieties—Pears, 128 varieties.

A. Frost & Co., Rochester, N. Y. :—Apples, 42 varieties—Pears, 45 varieties.

Townend Glover, Byrnesville, Fishkill Landing, N. Y. :—Collection of model Fruit, embracing—Apples, 26 varieties—Pears, 50 varieties.

Samuel J. Gustin, Newark, N. J. :—Pears, 42 varieties.

Thomas Hancock, Ashton Nursery, Burlington, N. J. :—Pears, 108 varieties.

Thomas Harvey, Jennerville, Chester Co., Pa. :—Apples, 10 varieties—Pears, 36 varieties—Peaches, 1 variety.

Henry Harbold, Reading, Pa. :—Apples, 1 variety, the Keim.

N. Holeman, gardener to Charles Bispham, Mount Holly, N. J. : Apples, 23 varieties.

Jacob Hewes, Leiperville, Delaware Co. Pa. :—Pears, 11 varieties.

Thomas Hogg & Son, New York :—Apples, 4 varieties—Pears, 37 varieties—Plums, 1 variety.

Hovey & Co., Boston, Mass. :—Pears, 66 varieties.

Thomas P. James, Philadelphia :—Pears, 13 varieties.

Charles Kessler, Reading, Pa. :—Apples, 3 varieties—Pears, 5 varieties.

C. B. Lines & E. E. Clark, New Haven, Ct. :—Pears, 9 native varieties.

A. Marshall, & Co., Westchester, Pa. :—Apples, 18 varieties—Pears, 3 varieties.

Paschall Morris & Co., Westchester, Pa. :—Apples, 3 varieties —Pears, 43 varieties.

Mahlon Moon, Bucks Co., Pa. :—Pears, 33 varieties.

Frederick L. Olmsted, Staten Island, N. Y. :—Apples, 1 variety, Imperial—Pears, 28 varieties.

D. Miller, Jr., Cumberland Nurseries, Carlisle, Pa. :—Apples, 154 varieties.

Parsons & Co., Flushing, Long Island ;—Apples, 78 varieties—Pears, 133—Grapes, foreign, 8.

Joshua Peirce, Washington, District of Columbia ;—Apples, 16 varieties ;—Pears, 21—Madeira nuts—Butternuts—and specimens of a seedling walnut, said to have originated from an English Walnut, but evidently a cross between the English Walnut and the Butternut, partaking of the character of both.

John Perkins, Moorestown, New Jersey :—Apples, 92 varieties.

William Reid, Elizabethtown, N. Jersey :—Pears, 95 varieties.

A. Saul & Co., Newburgh, New York :—Pears, 73 varieties—Plums, 11.

A. M. Spangler, Lancaster, Pennsylvania:—Pears, Doyenne Blanc—Peaches, 1, a Seedling.

E. G. Studley, Claverack, Columbia county, New York:—Apples, 17 varieties—Pears, 10—Plums, 1.

E. Tatnall, jr., Wilmington, Delaware:—Apples, 18 varieties—Pears, 46.

Oliver Taylor, Loudon county, Virginia:—Apples, 12 varieties—Pears, 5—Peach 1, Forney's Free Stone.

W. P. Townsend, Lockport, New York:—Pears, 16 varieties.

Dr. W. W. Valk, Flushing, Long Island:—Grape, 1 variety—a seedling hybrid.

Peter Weaver, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania:—Apples, 2 varieties—Pears, 2—Plums, 2—Grape, 1.

J. H. Watts, Rochester, New York:—Apples, 3 varieties—Pears, 1—Paintings of Northern Spy, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Beurré and Yellow Spanish Cherry.

Hon. Samuel Walker, Roxbury, Massachusetts:—Pears, 67 varieties.

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, Massachusetts:—Pears, 200 varieties.

Lawrence Young, Louisville, Kentucky:—Lemon, 1 variety, the Picola.

Several other collections, some quite large, were exhibited, but the contributors neglected to hand in a list of them. And several lists were handed in without the name of the contributor.

FRUIT CATALOGUE OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FRUITS WORTHY OF GENERAL CULTIVATION.

APPLES.

American Summer Pearmain,
Baldwin,
Bullock's Pippin,
Danvers Winter Sweet,
Early Harvest,
Early Strawberry,
Fall Pippin,
Fameuse,
Gravenstein,
Hubbardston Nonsuch.
Large Yellow Bough,
Lady Apple,
Porter,
Red Astrachan,
Rhode Island Greening,
Roxbury Russet,

Summer Rose,
Swaar,
Vandervere,
White Seek-no-Further,
Wine Apple, or Hays,
Winesap,

And for particular localities.
Canada Red,
Esopus Spitzenburg,
Newtown Pippin,
Northern Spy,
Yellow Belle Fleur.

PEARS.

Ananas d'Ete,
Andrews,
Belle Lucrative or Fondante d'Automne,
Beurré d'Anjou,
Beurré d'Aremberg,
Beurré Bosc,
Bloodgood,
Buffum,
Dearborn's Seedling,
Doyenne d'Ete,
Flemish Beauty,
Fulton,
Golden Beurré of Bilboa,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Madeleine.
Paradise d'Automne,
Rostiezer,
Seckel,
Tyson,
Urbaniste,
Uvedale's St. Germain, for baking,
Vicar of Winkfield,
Williams' Boncretien or Bartlett,
Winter Nelis,
And for particular localities.
Grey Doyenne,
White Doyenne.

APRICOTS.

Breda,
Large Early,
Moorpark.

NECTARINES.

Downton,
Early Violet,
Elruge.

PEACHES.

Bergen's Yellow,
Cooledge's Favorite,
Crawford's Late,
Early York, *serrated*,
Early York, large,
George the IVth,
Grosse Mignonne,
Morris White,
Old Mixon Free,
And for particular localities.
Heath Cling.

PLUMS.

Bleecker's Gage,
Coe's Golden Drop,
Frost Gage,
Green Gage,
Jefferson,
Lawrence's Favorite,
Purple Gage,
Purple Favorite,
Washington,
And for particular localities.
Imperial Gage.

CHERRIES.

Belle Magnifique,
Black Eagle,
Black Tartarian,
Downer's Late,
Downton,
Elton,
Early Richmond, for cooking,
Graffion or Bigarreau,
Knight's Early Black,
May Duke.

GRAPES.

Under Glass.
Black Hamburg,
Black Prince,
Black Frontignan,
Chasselas de Fontainebleau,
Grizzly Frontignan,
White Frontignan,
White Muscat of Alexandria,
Open culture,
Catawba,
Isabella.

RASPBERRIES.

Fastolf,
Franconia,
Red Antwerp,
Yellow Antwerp.

STRAWBERRIES.

Boston Pine,
Hovey's Seedling,
Jenney's Seedling.
Large Early Scarlet.

CURRANTS.

Black Naples,
May's Victoria,
Red Dutch.
White Dutch,
White Grape.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Crown Bob,
Early Sulphur,
Green Gage.
Green Walnut,
Houghton's Seedling,
Iron-monger.

Laurel,
Red Champagne,
Warrington.
Woodward's White Smith.

NEW VARIETIES WHICH PROMISE WELL.

APPLES.

Autumn Bough,
Hawley,
Melon,
Mother,
Northern Spy,
Smoke-house.

PEARS.

Brandywine,
Brande's St. Germain,
Beurré Giffard,
Chancellor,
Doyenne Boussock,
Doyenne Goubault,
Duchesse d'Orleans,
Duchesse de Berri,
Diller,
Jalousie de Fontenay Vendeé,
Kirtland,
Limon,
Manning's Elizabeth,
Nouveau Poiteau,
Onondaga,
Ott,
Pratt,
Paradise d'Automne,
St. Michel Archange,
Stevens' Genessee,
Striped Madeleine,
Van Assene.

PLUMS.

McLaughlin,
Prince's Yellow Gage,
Rivers' Favorite,
St. Martin's Quetche.

CHERRIES.

Bigarreau Monstreuse de Bavay,
Early Purple Guigne.
Reine Hortense,

GRAPES.

Diana.

RASPBERRIES.

Knevett's Giant.

STRAWBERRIES.

Burr's New Pine.

REJECTED FRUITS.

APPLES.

Beachemwell,
Cheeseboro' Russet,
Caroline (English),
Cathead,
Dodge's Early Red,
Egg Topp,
Fenouillet Rouge,
Gloucester White,
Golden Reinette,
Gray French Reinette
Grand Sachem,
Henry's Weeping Pippin,
Hoary Morning,
Irish Peach,
Kirke's Lord Nelson,
Large Red Sweeting,
Marmalade Pippin,
Muscovia,
Pennock,
Priestly,
Pigeonette,
Red Ingestrie,
Red Doctor,
Red or Royal Russet,
Rowland's Red Streak,
Salina,
White Ingestrie,
Woolston's Red Streak.
Woolston's White Sweet.

PEARS.

Admiral,
Aston Town,
Angers,
Autumn Bergamot,
Alexander of Russia,
Ah! Mon Dieu,
Bon Chretien, Spanish,
Bon Chretien, Brussells,
Bergamotte Sylvange,
Bergamotte Fortuneé,
Beauty of Winter,
Belmont,
Beurré d'Angleterre,
Beurré Seutin,
Beurrè of Bolwiller,
Beurré Knox.
Bezi Vaet,
Bruno de Bosco,
Blanquet a Longue Queue,
Burgomaster,
Bleecker's Meadow,
Citron of Bohemia,
Cuvelier,
Chat Bruce,
Chair a Dame,
Charles Van Mons, (Old),
Cassolette,
Compte de Fresnel,
Copea,
Caillot Rosat,
Clara,
Clinton,
Clapp,
Citron de Sierenz,
Croft Castle,
Crassane,

Dearborn of Van Mons,
Downton,
Duquesne d'Eté,
Doyenné Mons,
Deschamp's New Late,
Dumbarton,
Doyenné Doré,
D'Amour,
Elton,
Endicott,
Famenga,
Frederick of Prussia,
Forme Urbaniste,
Fantasie Van Mons,
Forme des Delices,
French Iron,
Franc Real d'Hiver,
Green Yair,
Grise Bonne,
Garnstone,
Green Catherine,
Green Sugar,
Gros Blanquet,
Green Chisel,
Hays,
Hawthorne's Seedling,
Horticulture,
Hastiveau,
Hessell,
Huguenot,
Ipswich Holland,
Jargonelle (of the French),
Kramelsbirne,
Lederbirue,
Louise Bonne,
Lansac,
Lincoln,
Louis of Bologne,
Madotte,
Madame Vert,
Miller's Seedling,
Marquise,
Marcellis,
Michaux,
Navet,
Orange,
Orange Tulipée,
Petit Muscat,
Princess of Orange,
Platt's Bergamotte,
Passe Long Bras,
Prince's Portugal,
Pope's Scarlet Major,
Phillips,
Pitfour,
Pitt's Marie Louise,
Rousselet de Rheims,
Rousselette St. Vincent,
Royale d'Hiver,
Swiss Bergamotte,
Souvereine,
Swan's Egg,
St. Bruno,
Sans Pepins,
Surpasse Meuris,
Summer Rose,
Thompson of New Hampshire,
Tucker's Seedling,
Trubcherdy Dulle,
True Gold of Summer,
Whitfield,
Winter Orange,
Wurzer d'Automne,
Winter Crassane,
Yutte.

REPORTS OF STATE FRUIT COMMITTEES.

REPORT FROM MAINE.

Although a portion of the State of Maine has been permanently settled since A. D. 1630, and apples, pears, and other fruits were early planted in some sections, yet the systematic cultivation of such fruits, and of improved varieties, has, comparatively speaking, but recently begun to attract attention among our people generally.

It is true, that in some towns you will find the good effects produced by the zeal and taste of some enterprising person or persons, who planted orchards, and took pains to introduce the select and choice fruits of their time many years ago. But these were the exceptions, and their exertions were isolated, in a certain degree, and confined mainly to their immediate neighborhood. Among the fruit pioneers were the late Hon. Dr. Vaughan, of Hallowell, and the Hon. Ephraim Goodale, of Orrington, still living at an advanced age.

The Territory of Maine is large, extending about 300 miles from east to west, or through more than four degrees of longitude, and from south to north through nearly five degrees of latitude.—This extent of surface would, of itself, cause quite a diversity of climate. The peculiar location, and the face of the country also, adds to this diversity. In the first place we have more than 300 miles of sea-coast, with all its incidents of creek, and bay, and cape, and promontory, and islands. In the next place, we have extending, far into the interior, plains and mountains, lakes and rivers, with all the accompanying changes of soil, from primitive upward, and from rich alluvion to barren heath. From these causes there must, inevitably, be quite a difference of climate in different localities, sufficient to vary essentially the times of ripening of many kinds of fruit—we can introduce you to a portion of the State, where most of the choice varieties of the apple grow and mature in perfection, and without travelling beyond our boundaries also introduce you to the very northern limit of the apple region, or at least where it is difficult to mature more than a very few varieties of that fruit. In one section, extending from the western boundary to the central portions and along most of the sea-board, the well-known Roxbury Russet grows and matures in abundance and perfection, while in the north-eastern section the

a utumnal season is not long enough or warm enough to allow it to mature; yet some of the earlier varieties of northern origin, such as the Red Astrachan, Duchesse d'Oldenburg, and also the Fameuse and Ribstone Pippin, exhibit a condition of growth and flavor deemed by many to be superior to any raised in other parts of New England.

It will, therefore, be borne in mind that the notes on fruits herewith submitted as flourishing and ripening in Maine, have reference to the first named portions of the State, and not to the northeasterly part on the valley of the St. John. The latter is as yet but sparsely settled, though it has a fertile soil, and is still a region where the hardy pioneer is making way for future improvements in the culture of field and garden products. During the first 25 years of the present century, almost every farmer planted an orchard, and some of them very large ones. The trees were mostly seedlings, and the principal object in view was the manufacture of cider, which then commanded a ready market and high price.

In process of time the supply of this article far exceeded the demand, and consequently attention is now turned to engrafting these trees into varieties of established reputation in the market as table fruits. Those who now plant orchards are careful to select the best varieties. From the immense number of seedling trees which compose the older orchards among us, some very excellent varieties have been found, and are worthy of propagation, and though they may not yet be widely known or fully proved in other localities are nevertheless highly valued in the vicinity of their origin.

The present season has been a fruitful one, and marked by some peculiarities. Very little rain fell from the middle of May until the latter part of August—in some parts of the State, the drought was severe and crops suffered. The value of *mulching* has been seen in an eminent degree in the case of newly planted trees, which have made a fine growth, while of those not so treated many failed and others barely survived. The heat and drought combined have caused some fruits to ripen prematurely, and we notice considerable variation from the usual period of ripening in pears, especially Doyenne d'Eté and Madeleine ripened as usual the first half of August—we have now (Sept. 1st) Dearborn's Seedling, Rostiezer Bartlett, Beurré d'Amalis, Belle Lucrative,

Flemish Beauty, Marie Louise, and others, which usually furnish a supply during two months, all ripening together. The later sorts, as Aremburg, Vicar of Winkfield, Napoleon, &c., which just before the late heavy rains parted readily from the tree and seemed on the point of ripening, are now firmly attached and rapidly swelling, and bid fair to mature at the usual period.

The crop of Apples is large. Of fine Pears more will be grown than in any previous year, and so of choice Plums in the central and Eastern parts of the State, particularly in the vicinity of Bangor, where the Curculio seems to have suspended operations for this season at least. In the Western part of the State the blossom buds, which were never more abundant, shrivelled and fell in spring, from some cause, without opening. [Query. What was the cause?]

APPLES.

Bell's Early—similar to, if not identical with, Sopsavine or Sops of Wine—best—productive and highly esteemed.

Early Sweet Bough—best.

Red Astrachan—good—productive and profitable.

Dutchess of Oldenburg—good—productive and profitable.

Williams' Favorite—very good—needs high culture.

Porter—best—productive and fine.

Vermont—very like the Porter in form and color, flesh more tender, of milder flavor, and a week or ten days earlier—probably same as the apple more recently known as Walworth, and also by other names—has been cultivated here upwards of forty years, and considered highly valuable.

Gravenstein—best—productive, excellent.

Golden or Orange Sweet—best—productive—tree of moderate growth.

Fameuse—very good—hardy and bears well.

Nodhead or Jewett's fine Red—best—delicate flavor, skin thin, and liable to the curculio, its only fault.

Winthrop Greening—very good, if not best—originated in Winthrop—large, tender, crisp, and sprightly flavor.

Hubbardston Nonsuch—best—of rapidly increasing popularity.

Minister—very good—productive.

Baldwin—best, productive and fine—young trees very liable to be winter-killed.

Rhode Island Greening—very good, and reliable—best cooking apple.

Roxbury Russet—very good—profitable for its long keeping.

Ribstone Pippin—best—fully sustains its English reputation.

Vandervere—best—beautiful and fine.

Golden Ball—very good—tree hardy and a good grower, but not an early or great bearer—often supposed to be a native of Maine, but is not—some fifty years ago the scions were brought from Connecticut without name, and for thirty years or more known only as the "Connecticut Apple."

Danvers Winter Sweet—very good, long keeping.

Talman's Sweet—good, profitable.

Blue Pearmain—very good, fair and fine.

Mother—best—moderate grower and bearer.

Northern Spy—rapid grower and very hardy, has fruited but two years—specimens not uniform, the well grown ones only being very fine—is likely to be well proved, as large numbers of young trees have been planted.

PEARS.

The cultivation of this fine fruit is rapidly extending in this State, a great impetus having been imparted by the introduction of the Quince stock, it being found by the use of the Angers variety, and the careful selection of sorts adapted to it, many varieties can be grown in the highest perfection, which either entirely failed on the pear root, or would not repay the trouble and cost of cultivation.

Doyenne d'Ete—best early pear—tree of feeble growth and overbears.

Dearborn's Seedling—very good, productive.

Bartlett—best—but on pear root trees very tender—hardier on quince.

Beurré d'Amalis—good, often very good—perfectly hardy, and a prodigious grower and bearer on quince.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—best—hardy and productive—on quince only.

Belle Lucrative or Fondante d'Automne—best—productive and delicious—pear or quince.

Marie Louise—usually very good—somewhat variable—pear root only.

Beurre Bosc—best—so far as proved—pear only.

Flemish Beauty—best—combines more good qualities than any other pear—grown so far mostly on pear stock.

Rostiezer—best—small but fine.

Seckel—The cultivation of this popular fruit is in this state in four cases out of five, a complete failure—the trees neither grow nor bear—double worked on the quince it has succeeded tolerably in some instances.

Fulton—best, a native of Maine, and is here what the Seckel is in Pennsylvania.

Jalousie de Fontenay Vendeé—so far as two years' trial goes we think very highly of.

White Doyenne—best, on quince in most localities as good as in olden time.

Urbaniste—very good—pear or quince.

Napoleon do. do.

McLaughlin—a native of Maine, very good on pear only.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—very good, hardy and fine, on quince only.

Glout Morceau—very good, more productive on quince than on pear.

Passe Colmar—very good, best on quince, very hardy and desirable—liable to overbear.

Winter Nelis—best—productive and equally good on pear and quince.

Beurré d'Aremberg—several varieties are cultivated under this name, two of which are similar, yet we think distinct, and answer to the description in standard works—best—very productive on quince, high flavor and much esteemed.

Vicar of Winkfield—good—often very good—improves with age of tree—most productive and profitable—a good cooking pear also, and can be grown cheaper per bushel, for this purpose, than any other.

QUINCES.

Fine crops of the apple or orange variety have been grown in the Western part of the State, and in the valley of the Kennebec; but in other portions the winter is too severe, and they generally fail.

GRAPES.

The finer foreign grapes, as Hamburg, Chasselas, Muscat, &c. ripen as well under glass in cold houses as in any other state; but for open culture we greatly need a good variety at least a month earlier than the Isabella, which rarely matures perfectly, and the Catawba never—such an one we are not without hope of obtaining from among the many seedlings now on trial.

PLUMS.

Great quantities of this fruit are raised in Maine, but most successfully on the Penobscot river, in Bangor and vicinity, where plums meet a ready sale, at prices from three to five dollars per bushel. The following are most cultivated:

McLaughlin—we consider this the best, and is faultless.

Washington—first rate, and a good bearer in Maine.

Jefferson—first rate, and a great bearer.

Green Gage—first rate—well known where the plum is cultivated.

Imperial Gage—first rate—very productive and profitable.

Bleecker's Gage—first rate—hardy and a good bearer.

Columbia—good, showy, and a great bearer—large and handsome.

Royal Hative—first rate—early plum, preferred here to the Purple Gage.

Purple Favorite—first rate, productive and fine flavor.

Corse's Nota Bene—first rate—one of the best purple plums—and hardy.

Lombard, or Bleecker's Scarlet—good in all soils, and productive.

White Magnum Bonum, or Yellow Egg—second rate, large plum—very popular for preserves.

Among other plums highly esteemed are the Imperial Ottoman,

Drap d'Or, Lawrence's Favorite, Smith's Orleans, Yellow Gage, Hudson Gage, and Apricot.

CHERRIES.

This fruit is not extensively cultivated in Maine, with the exception of the *Kentish*. This is the hardiest and most reliable in this State, as it will thrive farther north than any other—add to this May Duke, Belle de Choisy, Black Eagle, Downer's Late, Elton and Downton.

From experiments in progress we hope that the Mahaleb stock may do for us with this fruit, what the quince stock has done for the pear.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is cultivated by many persons in the State somewhat extensively, and thousands of plants have been imported from England, and most of the fine English varieties succeed well in many localities. They grow to a very large size, but for quality and productiveness the Houghton's Seedling, an American hybrid sort, surpasses them all, and as it has never been known to mildew in any situation, it is deservedly held in high esteem.

Joseph Sinclair, of Levant, in 1848, purchased one plant of this variety, paying therefor twenty-five cents. He has sold from layers and slips, which he has multiplied from the said plant, over fifty dollars worth, and has one hundred plants on hand at the date of this report. It would be safe to say he has received a profit of sixty dollars on his outlay of twenty-five cents.

RASPBERRIES.

Fastolf, Franconia and Knevet's Giant are uniformly fine, and give satisfaction. Antwerps often fail. River's large fruited monthly promises well.

STRAWBERRIES

Are not *extensively* cultivated in Maine. Our fields abound with the wild ones, which are mostly used. Among those mostly cultivated are

Hovey's Seedling.
Early Virginia.
Jenny's Seedling.
Boston Pine.

To conclude, we believe that it is only necessary for us, in order to produce an ample supply of the most delicious fruit, to understand what varieties best suit our climate, combining in the greatest degree the requisites of hardihood, vigor of growth, productiveness and high quality, and to act accordingly.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY LITTLE, of Bangor,
EZEKIEL HOLMES, of Winthrop,
S. L. GOODALE, of Saco,
B. F. NOURSE, of Bangor,
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr., of Wiscasset.

REPORT FROM VERMONT.

The season the past year in Vermont, has been a peculiar one for fruit culture. The winter commenced at least three weeks earlier than usual, suddenly, and when trees had scarcely stopped growing; consequently, trees were much winter-killed by the most severe winter in Vermont for many years. Nurserymen suffered severely, particularly in Seedling Pears; many, in fact most of them, were lost by "heaving out," which I had never before known to any extent.

The spring was cold, late, and very dry—very little rain in March and April—less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in May; so that as a whole it may be noted as one of the worst season ever known for planting trees of every description.

The season was about ten days later than an average—apple trees not in bloom until the last of May.

APPLES

Are *the* fruit of Vermont, a large portion of the inhabitants out of villages having no other, excepting the most common Plums. The crop this season is perhaps less than half an average. The early part of June was cold and wet, and although they flowered very full, the cold wet weather caused a large portion to drop when the size of peas.

PEARS.

The same as Apples.

PLUMS.

Very abundant. From the most delicate sorts down to the Canada or native Plum of many parts of the state, the trees are literally breaking under their loads of fruit.

GRAPES.

Same as Plums—no mildew.

Diseases.—The Apple under ordinary culture is healthy, no special diseases. The borer in some places is troublesome to young trees, but not generally.

Pears—Old trees uniformly healthy. Young trees *sometimes* injured by *blight*. This is, however, *very* little known, but increasing. No remedy but cutting off.

Plums—Generally healthy. In some parts of the state there is some complaint of *black knots*, but in Burlington and north in the Valley of the Lake, all diseases of Plum trees are unknown.

Varieties.—The state having Apples introduced from Canada by Merchants in the lumber trade—and by settlers from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, without names, has many sorts cultivated extensively with only local names. Among well-known varieties, the

Rhode Island Greening is most extensively cultivated. Hardy and productive in all parts of the state.

Baldwin—Hardy and productive. Were I limited to one sort, it should be the Baldwin.

Roxbury Russet—Hardy, good bearer, but not as great a bearer as the Baldwin.

Esopus Spitzenberg—Much cultivated, is apt to be spotted; too tender for all parts of the state.

Newtown Pippin—Too tender excepting for the most favorable locations. Some seasons good, others worthless.

Northern Spy—Not yet fully proved, no Apple grows better, or appears more hardy. Fruit this season fair and looks as well as any sort whatever—has not before fruited in the state, excepting a few specimens.

Summer Apples.—Early Harvest and Bough are among the most common old sorts, and good in perfection.

Red Astrachan—Hardy and very fair.

Duchess of Oldenburgh—Same.

Autumn.—Gravenstein—Hardy and one of the best, if not *the* best, autumn Apple.

Porter—Hardy and productive.

Many new sorts are in course of trial. Some cultivators can exhibit more than 100 named varieties, but their culture has not been extensive enough to speak with much confidence. Of *Seedlings* there are many on trial in various parts of the state, and some believed to be fully equal to any known sorts.

PEARS.

The White Doyenné is the most common of old sorts, and is healthy in all parts of the state. Fruit fair.

Dearborn's Seedling—Very hardy and productive.

Bartlett—Grows well near the Lake and warm parts of the state. Too tender for the colder portions.

Vicar of Winkfield—Hardy, but requires too long a season for all parts of the state.

Seckel—Very hardy.

Pears on Quince—have only been cultivated a few years. Many are now planted yearly. They, so far, promise well, and have not been injured by winter. The various sorts of pears have not been sufficiently cultivated to speak with confidence of their comparative merits. Large collections of both foreign and native sorts have been made, and many are bearing; and in a few years *reliable* notes may be taken. In no part of the country do they promise better than in many parts of this State, and *generally* so far no disease among them.

PLUMS.

Many parts of the State are the *natural* places for plums. I have succeeded in growing every variety tried (more than 50) excepting the Peach plum, which so far has proved too delicate for our climate.

GRAPES.

Miller's Burgundy and *White Sweet Water* are the most common foreign sorts and ripen well. The *Isabella* requires favorable locations. *Catawba*, hardy but too late. The native grapes of New England are generally cultivated, and seedlings are every year increasing, some of which promise well.

There have been introduced, within a few years, pears and apples from every portion of the United States, which with many seedlings are in course of trial. Before another Convention, reliable notes of a long number of pears and apples may be made which *with notes* of climate, will be of general interest.

Burlington, Aug. 26, 1852. C. Goodrich.

REPORT FROM NEW YORK.

A long residence in what is known as Western New York, (at Rochester,) enables me to give some of the early impressions relative to Fruit Trees, as well as the numerous Fruits grown there, within 35 years last past in that location.

Coming from New Hampshire, a State which had hardly grown peaches, I remember with what zest I ate the first peach I ever saw at Rochester, and it is a fact worth remembrance that 35 years ago, the Royal Kensington Peach was grown in the virgin soil of Monroe, then Genessee county.

My father, in the year 1817, purchased the first dozen of peaches which he saw there, and as he had just located what he deemed his home lot, he with great care kept and planted the *pits* of the peaches mentioned.

From them seven fine thrifty trees sprung up which at their bearing proved identical with the peaches he bought, and which were the Royal Kensington Variety.

Those Trees were moved to another lot, and most of them lived 25 years, fine bearing trees, and the variety was very generally propagated from them.

It is also within my recollection that a tree of the Yellow Melacoton variety was grown in a neighbor's yard, which produced the best fruit of that kind I have ever seen.

That was also a seedling tree.

It is also well remembered that so spontaneously did the peach tree grow there, and so plenty was the fruit as early as 1821 to 1825, that growers many times have thrown their peaches from their market wagons into the river, sooner than sell them less than twenty cents per bushel.

It may be asked why peaches now command in ordinary seasons at this point from two to three dollars per basket.

It is because a second planting of trees did not take place till very recently, and that the trees are more or less affected by the disease known as the *Yellows*, and by the depredations of the *Borer*, which all growers should know and exterminate from the roots.

The *Curculio*, not satisfied with taking the cherries to some extent, as well as the Apricots and Plums, does not mind the rough coat of the Peach, but with the daring of a dastardly enemy punctures the Peach, determined to keep himself alive to all generations.

A great deal has been said of *him*, but he is fearless of everything but being *drummed off the trees*, and having his head *decapitated*, which is the only way to get rid of him, including the destruction of all the fruit which falls to the ground, *in which he seeks to perpetuate himself.*

I have cited the Peach first because it was one of the fruits most easily grown, and the trees come into bearing earlier than the Apple.

To this day no fruit is more highly prized. And in no clime or latitude do better ones grow both for size, beauty and flavor.

Our seasons vary so much, and the country has been cleared of the forests to such an extent (except in some locations), that a good crop cannot at all times be depended upon. Near Lake Ontario, within a few miles of Rochester, in the light soil of that region, the best Peaches are grown. This season, from the late spring and inclemency of the weather in cold rains, &c., &c., the crop will prove a failure. The *heading in System* for the renewal of the trees, as recommended, is highly approved by all attentive observers, and carried out to a great extent.

I subjoin a list of varieties grown there for market as well as home purposes:

Early Ann, Large Early York, George the Fourth, Lemon Cling, Yellow Alberge, Crawford's Early, Royal Kensington, Grosse Mignonne, Morris' White, Old Mixon Free Stone, Red Cheek Melacoton, Snow Peach, Crawford's Late Melacoton, Druid Hill.

Crawford's Late is raised mostly for market, and large quantities are sent to the Canadas, and both east and west of us.

N. B.—It is notorious that the Yellows mentioned was first introduced there in trees imported from New Jersey.

Hard winters often injure the trees, and from different causes they are short-lived now, in the latitude of Rochester, 43°.

CURRANTS.

All the different kinds of Currants have been introduced by the Nurserymen, and are generally cultivated.

Varieties grown.—Red Dutch, Red Knight's Sweet, Victoria, Cherry (very large), White Dutch, White Grape, Black English. Currant Wine is extensively made with it.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Red Varieties.—Albion, Crown Bob, Echo, Haughton's Boggart, Iron-monger, Roaring Lion.

White.—Chorister, Queen Caroline, Smiling Beauty, White Murlin.

Green.—Chippendale, Green Mountain, Green Willow.

Houghton's Seedling, Green and Red prove the best bearers, and free from mildew.

STRAWBERRIES.

I feel assured that in no portion of our common country is more attention paid to the good qualities of this choice and valuable berry. It has been found that a light loam, well enriched, produces the best crop, and the fruit does not throw out the roots, causing their destruction in the spring. The placing litter of straw or leaves over the vines in the winter is a sure and necessary protection, and while growing the fruit the plan of placing *straw* under the vines not only answers the purpose of *mulching*, but keeps the fruit clean for market.

We have noticed this particularly this season in quantities brought for sale—the fruit was free from sand, and had a *lustre* upon it which the sun produces on well ripened berries. The kinds mostly grown are,

Large Early Scarlet—very productive.

Boston Pine—a tolerable bearer and of fine flavor.

Burr's New Pine—esteemed as the best berry grown, and *very prolific.*

Hovey's Seedling—grows large in size, but not always juicy, and not to be depended upon as a bearer, but should be in all collections.

Burr's Rival Hudson—much esteemed for preserving—bears well, and keeps well when preserved.

Bishop's Orange, Black Prince, Jenney's Seedling, and Cushing are grown somewhat, but not extensively.

A judicious committee have recommended—*Burr's New Pine*, *Large Early Scarlet*, *Hovey's Seedling*, *Rival Hudson*, (*late sorts*), and *Crimson Cone.* I would add *Boston Pine and Cushing.* Several new Seedlings have been shown, but time will determine their merits.

It is conceded, and so acknowledged here, that *Burr's New Pine*, for all purposes, is the best—and it is the only berry sweet enough without the addition of sugar—a very extensive cultivation of them is being commenced, so that when *fully in the field*, consumers can be satisfied with this great delicacy of the season.

CHERRIES.

Perhaps no country has ever produced the cherry in greater perfection, and I believe the tree is free from disease, and is never known to be *bark-bound* or *to crack.*

A great number, as many as forty varieties, were shown at the Horticultural Society's Exhibition. In class No 1, are the

Belle Magnifique,
Belle de Choisy,
Black Tartarian,
" Eagle,
" Heart,
Burr's Seedling,
Bigarreau, or Yellow Spanish,
Carnation,
Downer's Late Red,
Elton,
Elk Horn,
Napoleon Bigarreau,
May Duke,
Reine Hortense.
Sparhawk's Honey,

The last named with *Belle de Choisy, and Belle Magnifique*, may be put down as the very choicest.

Professor Kirtland's Seedlings will, by the next season, be far enough advanced to be tested.

The *Belle Magnifique*, I saw in large quantities on a tree at Ellwanger and Barry's this day, August 10. The *cherry tree dwarfed* is one of the most ornamental for borders, and is the true way to cultivate them where a family supply only is wanted, and but a small piece of ground is cultivated.

Morello (English)—for preserving, is one of the most desirable grown.

APRICOTS.

This fine fruit when perfected there is superior, and the trees thrive well under the same culture as the Peach.

Trained to a wall or on the south side of a house, is the most preferable way. The *curculio* is its enemy, and very much of the fruit is stung. Varieties grown:

Breda.
Early Golden.
Large Early.
Moorpark.
Orange.
Peach.
Purple or Black.

PLUMS.

The Plum tree has been affected to a great extent by a black Fungus, which is evidently a disease and *certain death* to the tree, although the trees sometimes live a long time after an attack. It destroys in a great measure the bearing properties. Otherwise the Plum does well, except some varieties which are subject to rot while the fruit is maturing.

Varieties grown with us:

Bleecker's Gage.
Bolmar's Washington.
Duane's Purple.
Emerald Drop.
Early Orleans.
Green Gage.
Huling's Superb.
Imperial Gage.
Jefferson.
Reine Claude De Bavay.
Red and Yellow Magnum Bonum.
Smith's Orleans.
Winter or Late Damson.
Yellow Gage.

The *curculio* is particularly partial to the Plum, and a half crop is as much as can ever be expected in consequence of its ravages.

PEARS.

This delicious fruit is being extensively cultivated. *Large Orchards* are being planted, extending from what is known as Cayuga County to the extreme western part of the state—great attention is bestowed upon the tree.

Over culture is of more danger to the tree than neglect, as it nas

been shown conclusively that a too rapid growth in the young branches makes the tree susceptible to *blight.*

When possible, trees should be planted running east and west, giving a free circulation of air. *Mulching* has been recommended, and all who have tried the plan agree in its utility. In garden culture the Pear tree *dwarfed* is one of ornament, and we know of no more beautiful sight than long borders of *Dwarf Pear Trees* hanging with fruit.

Perhaps no one subject has baffled cultivators so much as the cause and remedy for the *blight.* Mr. Downing has stated that our soil, when too much enriched, gives the trees too rapid growth, and that the extreme heat of the sun during the season of growth produces the *blight* in its worst form. Mr. Barry is sanguine that it is disappearing. An inspection of E. Barry's Pear trees, well fruited, has been to me a most interesting sight.

The foreign varieties found to thrive with us, have been cultivated extensively, and to the nurserymen are all classes indebted for their introduction. While we claim that our native Pears are not excelled (if equalled) by foreign ones, we think much interest and sometimes profit results from the growth of foreign kinds. The Seckel and Doyenné, the Bartlett and Swan's Orange, with the Oswego Beurré, ought to satisfy all, as they generally do.

PEARS.

Summer varieties—grown with us.

Bloodgood,
Canandaigua.
Dearborn's Seedling,
Doyenné d'Ete,
Madeleine,
Osband's Summer,
Tyson,

The *Canandaigua* is a New York Pear similar to the Bartlett, and nearly as large—ripens early. *Osband's Summer*, also a New York fruit, is *kin* to the Virgalieu or White Doyenné, a delicious and handsome fruit, and very juicy, ripens by 20th August.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Buffum,
Beurré Bosc,
Beurré Diel,
Dix,
Duchessé d'Angouleme,
Flemish Beauty,
Henry IV.,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,

Napoleon,	Seckel,
Onondaga or Swan's Orange,	Oswego Beurré,
Stevens' Genessee,	Van Mons Leon Le Clerc.

Oswego Beurre, a New York fruit, of medium size, juicy and fine flavored, one of the very best, of a Russett brown Color—productive.

Onondaga or Swan's Osage—a New York fruit, large, *Vinous in flavor*, melting, one of the best. Trees productive.

Bartlett—Tree produces well, fruit highly prized—tree is one of the most thrifty in its growth, as well as beautiful in shape.

White Doyenné, Virgalieu of New York, Butter of Philadelphia, St. Michael's, of Boston, is grown in large quantities for market—tree prolific—no pear ranks higher.

APPLES.

This important and useful fruit is extensively grown with us and is exported in large quantities to the Eastern States. Perhaps it is safe to say that Monroe, Ontario, Livingston, and Orleans counties produce two hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand barrels annually. Since Horticulture has been made a study by the farmer, as it has more or less been—and by the influence exerted over the public by the aid of Horticultural Societies, the producers have found that consumers have become more particular about kinds. Now when orchards are to be planted the choicest kinds of trees are required and for market the

Esopus Spitzenberg, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Swaar, Talman Sweeting, Seek-no-further, Pearmain Twenty-ounce Apple, and Vandevere are sought for.

Within a few years others than some of the old varieties have been originated, and a demand follows the growth of them. Of the new kinds, the Northern Spy, and Norton's Melon, (winter varieties) have been extensively introduced. The Northern Spy is a most important variety. The tree is a thrifty grower, and later by two weeks in its blossoming, than all other but the "Russet" apples, and thus escapes late frosts in spring. *It bears well*, needs good cultivation, and worthy in all particulars of all the attention bestowed upon it. The fruit attains *good size*—is a beautiful striped apple, high colored, and keeps as late as 15th June, in per-

fection—commences to ripen in April, and first rate for cooking as well as dessert. Gentlemen who know the fruit, have planted large quantities of the *trees*. Mr. Allen and Mr. Hodge, of Black Rock, have each put out six hundred of the trees, and are sanguine of success. When I tell this Congress that it commands from three to five dollars where the apple is produced in considerable quantities, and has been sold by the barrel, this season, in the commercial emporium of our country, at *nine dollars* per barrel, for the use of the good livers at the "Astor House," it will not be disputed that there is some virtue in the apple.

When the fruit becomes plenty, as it probably will, within two years more, as large orchards have been grafted with the kind, and when it, with the Canada Red, or Nonsuch, Norton's Melon, Pomme Grise, and Waggener can be had plentifully, a new era will have arrived in apple culture and production—everything desirable will then be attained. I subjoin a list of the different kinds in their season, as grown with us.

Summer Kinds.—Early Harvest, Williams' Favorite, Red Astrachan, Early Joe, Early Strawberry, Summer Rose.

Autumn varieties.—Alexander, Autumn Strawberry, Dyer, Fall Pippin, Hawley or Dowse, Maiden's Blush, Porter, Lowell, St. Lawrence, Gravenstein, Holland Pippin.

The Hawley and St. Lawrence are two of the best fall apples, and should be in all collections.

Winter Varieties.—Baldwin, Vandervere, Yellow Bell Flower, Blue Pearmain, Peck's Pleasant, Esopus Spitzenberg, Twenty ounce Apple, Swaar, Fameuse, Canada Red, Pomme Grise, Rhode Island Greening, Norton's Melon, Northern Spy, Winter Pearmain, Golden Russet, Newtown Pippin, Jonathan, Wagener, Cornish Gilliflower, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Rambo, Domine, Canada Reinette, and Roxbury Russet.

Sweet Apples.—Bailey Sweeting, Green Sweeting, Talman Sweeting, Golden Sweet, and Early Sweet Bough.

The wheat lands, as well as the lighter soils near the lake shore, produce the Apple in perfection. Disease seldom attacks the trees. Some seasons black blotches are seen upon the fruit, but generally it is fair.

QUINCES.

The Apple or Orange, and Portugal, are grown. Blight affects the trees occasionally, but good crops are had generally.

GRAPES.

In ordinary seasons the Isabella Grapes with us ripen, but not so with the Catawba; both varieties when well ripened will compare with the best we have seen from Croton Point.

The Clinton is earlier than the others, and usually ripens here, dark in color, and highly flavored.

The Sweet-water grows finely likewise.

Our nurserymen succeed well in cultivating the foreign varieties, and could have presented them vieing with those on the tables to-day.

In closing my report (which I have deemed a most important task to complete acceptably to the Congress), I trust that any errors made may be attributed to inadvertence. If the cause of fruit culture shall in any way be promoted by my efforts my ambition will be fully satisfied.

JAMES H. WATTS.

REPORT FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the President and members of the American Pomological Congress. The Committee for the State of New Jersey beg leave to report the following list of fruits that have been tested by us, or under our immediate notice, and have produced well, are good varieties of their several classes, and are worthy of general cultivation in our State.

APPLES.

Bough, large yellow,
Early Harvest,
Fall Pippin,
Hagloe, 2d rate for table, fine for cooking,
Juneating, red
Monmouth Pippin,
Maidens' Blush, 2d rate for table, fine for cooking,
Newtown Pippin,
Rhode Island Greening,
Sheepnose,
Striped Harvest,
Tewksbury Winter Blush, for long keeping.
White Seek-no-Further,
Woolman's or Summer Rose.

APRICOTS.

Burlington,
Moorpark,
Peach.

CURRANTS.

Black Naples,
Large Red, Knight's
Large Red, Wilmot's
Sweet Red, Knight's
White Dutch.

GRAPES—NATIVE.

Catawba,
Isabella,
Elsinborough.

PEACHES.

Alberge,
Early Tillotson,
Early Red, Troth's
Early York (serrate),
Large Early York,
Late Free, Ward's
Late Heath, C.
Late Melacoton, Crawford's
Morris White,
New York Rare Ripe,
Old Mixon, C.
Old Mixon, Free,
Red Cheek Melacoton,
Seedling, Harker's
Tippecanoe, C
White Melacoton, Cole's.

PEARS.

Andrews, (*American*)
Bartlett,
Beurré Bosc,
Beurré d'Anjou,
Beurré d'Aremberg,
Beurré Easter,
Beurré, Golden of Bilboa
Bloodgood, (*American*)
Doyenné d'Ete,
Duchesse d'Augouleme,
Elizabeth, Manning's
Flemish Beauty,
Fondante d'Automne,
Glout Morceau,
Lawrence, (*American*)
Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Nelis, Winter
Seedling, Dearborn's, (*American*)
Seckel, (*American*)
Tyson, (*American*)
Urbaniste,
Washington, (*American*)

PLUMS.

Drap d'Or,
Golden Drop, Coe's
Green Gage,
Imperial Blue,
Large Yellow Gage,
Orleans, Smith's,
Washington.

QUINCES.

Apple Shaped, Portugal.
Pear do.

RASPBERRIES.

Antwerp, yellow Fastolff,
Antwerp, red Franconia.

STRAWBERRIES.

Late Pine, Turner's Seedling, Hovey's.
Methven Scarlet,

All which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS HANCOCK,
DAVID PETTIT,
WILLIAM REID,
H. W. S. CLEVELAND,
JABEZ W. HAYES.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14, 1852.

REPORT FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Fruit Committee of Pennsylvania, respectfully submit the following Report.

The Chairman believing that the best course to pursue would be to obtain statistics of fruit and fruit culture from the different sections of the state, appointed gentlemen in the Counties of Montgomery, Chester, Cumberland, Centre, and Allegheny; from the last named no response has been received.

For the better to estimate the value of these reports they will be inserted under the heading of those districts.

BOALSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.
August 23, 1852.

THOMAS P. JAMES, ESQ.:

Dear Sir,—At the eleventh hour I render such a report of the fruits and fruit culture of this region as I can readily call to mind and arrange.

And first, of our soil and most suitable situation for fruit growing. The heavy limestone soils of the larger vallies are not so fully favorable to the health and bearing of fruit trees as the superin-

cumbent shaly strata (iii. to v. of Prof. Rogers). The limestone clay—most productive as it is of grain—seems too strong and rich to exactly suit the simpler tastes of fruit trees. Wild fruits of superior flavor are abundant on the debris of shales and slates around the vallies, while in the limestone floor they are sparse. In the lap of the mountains too, some hundred feet above the level of the vallies, frosts do not occur so late in spring or so early in autumn; the steep mountain in close proximity seems to radiate warmth enough to repel moderate frosts. Yet many sorts of Apple and Pear, and most Plums and Grapes—fruits that will bear high feeding—are of superior quality in the valley grounds. On rocky hills and ridges in the valley where the soil is naturally well drained by the cavernous limestone beneath, Cherries and Peaches do well—yielding finer specimens of fruit than on the mountain slopes, where the trees are exhausted by constant bearing.

SUPPLY OF FRUIT.

Within ten years many apple orchards have been planted, and much grafting has been done. Previously most of the orchards consisted of seedling fruits, and among the thousands of these seedlings we find one here and there of fine quality. Of the best of these I will send specimens with descriptions; also of the grafted fruits that may be in season.

Apples do well—yielding I should say, two full crops, and failing entirely once in every five years.

Pears bear whenever apples do.

Cherries and Plums very seldom fail.

Peaches average a failure every other year.

Grapes are very certain.

A family of eight persons, having free use of fruits during the entire season, consumes three bushels of apples to one of wheat, and in proportion of other fruits, and with the greatest advantage to their health. But we have scarcely an approach to such a supply. It would be a vast benefit to the county, morally and socially, if we had.

We all have strong appetites for fruit, and plenty of it we all need; but begging and plundering violate the conscience, and irregular, hurried gorgings of unripe and green fruit fret the stomach.

DIFFICULTIES OF FRUIT CULTURE.

We have a moderate share of the insects, diseases, &c., which prey upon fruit trees, and which it is man's present lot to contend against—yet we are exempt from many that are very injurious in other places.

Apple orchards grow well everywhere, the worst enemies to the trees is the *plough*, crushing through and shearing off the roots, in the frequent process of summer fallowing for grain; and the *axe* used to hack off the dead limbs produced by the process just spoken of, and usually leaving the stumps split and chipped up suitably for receiving and retaining the water of rains. Caterpillars are not numerous, and easily destroyed. Aphides seldom injure any shoots but the over-luxuriant and crowded ones that follow the severe use of the pruning knife and grafting saw. Canker-worms and borers are unknown here. Sawyer worms, however, sometimes cut off young trees, especially where raw chip-dirt has been used. I think the most obnoxious pest we have in apple culture is the worm at the core; in some seasons but very few summer or fall apples are clear of it.

Pears—are scarce, but grow well when they are allowed to grow naturally. There has been no blight (but of rank young shoots) for many years. Trees trained to long unshaded stems do not grow well; the stem dries, and growth gradually ceases. Raw manure, and especially strong animal manure, I have found to be very prejudicial to the growth and health of the pear tree. I buried a dead hog near a fine healthy Pound Pear tree, and the next season it was badly blighted, apparently surfeited.

Plums—are much planted and are very fine. The larger kinds rot in wet seasons; the smaller ones do not—per contra—the larger kinds (which usually have large leaves) do not suffer from leaf-blight, while smaller ones do to a very wide extent. The leaves blight and fall off before the fruit ripens, often leaving nothing at all on the branches but the fruit. During the growing weather of August and September the trees commence a new growth, blossoming as in spring; but this growth is arrested in its midst by frost, which, acting on the trees in this unprepared state, full of watery sap, destroys them by thousands.

The black knots are occasionally seen on trees brought from counties north or east of Centre. It has broken out for me at in-

tervals during ten years, but I have always cut it away promptly, and it has never spread; but I have seen sprouts or seedlings from diseased trees, in which it appeared to be too deeply seated for eradication. The curculio, (or 'Sir Kulio,' as I have him styled in a letter) is as destructive here as in other places, seldom leaving a plum, if suffered to work unmolested. The plan of keeping small swine, in the plum yard, has been tried here for five years, and with entire success. The insects are not entirely driven off, but they are reduced so much that they hardly thin out the fruit as much as is desirable.

PEACHES have done but ill with us for some years past. The yellows have swept off thousands of trees, and those remaining are weakened so much by the curled leaf in spring (as plums are by leaf-blight) that we rarely enjoy good peaches. We have some hope that we are through the worst in regard to these diseases.

GRAPES and CHERRIES do extremely well.

NOTES ON PARTICULAR VARIETIES.

Summer Apples.—American Summer Pearmain is not so fine here as described—but good. Bough and Blush and Summer Rose are very fine, fair, and productive. The latter is the best apple between Yellow Harvest and Summer Queen (both of which are excellent here), and with us at least it proves to be an excellent bearer. English Codlin coddles here as well as in its native land, where it has passed into a proverb for its supreme excellence as a stewing apple, but it is often blotched and knotty. Summer apples of the best English sorts invariably become too acid under our sun. Red Astrachan (from North of Europe) is acid and dry.

Autumn Apples.—We have a Butter Apple here that is valuable in its season, for cider and apple butter. Sweet Russet is an excellent apple for cooking in cider—both fair and great bearers. The Rambo and Smoke-house, and Fall Pippin, are preferred to all others of the season, for the table (so far as varieties have been proved here). Republican Pippin seems to bear but poorly, and the first fruits at least are not fair.

Winter Apples.—Newtown Pippin is often inferior. If the stem of this tree is trimmed up to full standard height, the bark becomes very dry and rough, and the top seems to starve even in strong soil. Rhode Island Greening, Bellflower, Spitzenberg, are

fully up to their characters here. Fallen-walder is a great bearer of very fair large apples, wanting flavor. The Winter Strawberry and American Golden Russet are fine bearers and excellent fruits. Michael Henry Pippin, Sweet Vandervere, and Carthouse, and Golden Russett (so called), are extraordinary bearers. Michael Henry is a fine, mild, rich, sweet, not high flavored, as Ladies' Sweet. Carthouse or Romanite keeps very well, but it has more juice than flavor, and is of small size, yet it is a valuable apple.

I will endeavor to forward specimens of some of the above, and of some native sorts, of merit, with descriptions.

Cherries.—I note little difference in our experience from the general appreciation of particular varieties. Black Tartarian bears here even better than Black Eagle, and Elton seems as hardy as any.

Plums.—It does not answer, by any means, to judge these by one or two years exhibit of their fruit, some sorts vary so greatly: among these Lawrence Gage and Red Gage. Washington maintain its character pretty well, provided it does not rot. Green Gage varies. So does the Apricot plum, which is always too acid, and is not fit for culinary use, being a cling.

Grapes.—The *Catawba* is often too late in ripening. The rank growth of the Isabella does not always mature, and is sometimes winter-killed. York Madeira is fully equal to either in flavor (though differing), and is earlier, very hardy and prolific.

I hope the Congress will sanction some substitutes for the worst of the unmouthable foreign names. The pronunciation of these is so diverse, and generally so ludicrous and incomprehensible, that it is greatly to be desired that this source of difficulty and mortification could be avoided.

I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

WM. G. WARING.

CUMBERLAND NURSERIES, CARLISLE, PA., }
September 8th, 1852. }

Sir,—In submitting a report upon the various fruits of this district, I would remark that owing to the past unusually severe winter, followed by a cold and frosty spring, many of our fruits have been injured, and therefore a satisfactory report on many Peaches, Pears, and other fruits new to this section, must be postponed for

another season. I will endeavor to collect such facts with regard to the fruits of this district, as my limited experience and observations may furnish; and should I, from a sincere desire to have the course of Pomology pursued honestly, discard or take exceptions to varieties which other pomologists have spoken more favorably of, and who from partiality or some peculiar character, consider them worthy of cultivation; I would respectfully claim the indulgence of such and beg them to believe that my remarks are given from strictly honest motives. It is to be hoped that such a course will govern all the Committees of the Pomological Congress, and if pursued, a mass of facts will be made public which will promote the cause and inspire confidence, especially in those who will not be present to participate in the proceedings.

I will commence with some of our Seedling Apples, and such as are confined to the central portion of the State.

1. Rule's Summer Sweeting—origin on the farm of Jesse Rule, of Cumberland County, Pa.—much boasted of by some—size, medium—color, yellow—form, oblong—season, August—tree, fine grower, in which I presume some of its merits consist. Consider it third rate, and would not plant it at all.

2. White Spice.—This noble summer apple I have not been able to trace farther than the orchard of H. H. Bowman, of Cumberland County, Pa.—size,large, regular, round, some what flattened, sub-acid with a peculiar spicy and agreeable flavor, coming in as almost first rate—season, September—would plant a tree of it in an orchard of 25 trees for home use, and for market, many more.

3. Lancaster Queen.—I am led to believe that this originated in Lancaster County, of this State. It is much like Summer Queen in flavor, season, and general character, but has a longer stem, is not quite so large, and the tree grows very differently; it has also a peculiar spicy flavor which the Summer Queen has not, in consequence of which some prefer it. It may yet prove synonymous with some other.

4. Early Red Sweeting.—This I find throughout the central part of this State, and have not yet been able to ascertain its origin. It is rather a fair second rate sweet apple, very early and prolific, of medium size; do not consider it worthy a place in a small collection.

5. Red Ox Apple—of Mifflin County, this State—much praised

by some ; but as it comes at the same time with the Queen Apples, and is inferior to them ; further remarks are unnecessary.

6. Cumberland Seedling—cannot trace it farther than the orchard of Mr. Hull, Cumberland County, Pa., where I now think the original tree stands ; fruit, second rate, always perfect, very handsome, great bearer, sub-acid, form rather flat, but uniform in size—October to December—tree, fine grower—would consider it an acquisition for market.

7. Pink Sweeting—quite a small apple, but unsurpassed for perfect form and prodigious crops ; with beautiful red and pink stripes—of a pleasant spicy, sweet flavor, perhaps only second rate, yet from its perfect and uniform size, together with its great bearing qualities, it might be considered worth planting as an autumn sweet apple, and for stock feeding it is certainly one of the best. Originated with William Keller, of this County—season, September and October.

8. Imperial Vandervere—of Adams County, Pa.—no doubt a seedling of the Smoke-house, and as the season is much the same, also in resemblance and flavor, I therefore do not think that I would be justifiable in giving a preference to that old and favorite Pennsylvania Apple. If there be any difference it is rather a coarser apple with me.

9. Better than Good—evidently one of the very best early winter, sub-acid, table apples now under cultivation in central Pennsylvania—size, medium—color, white—form, regularly round, with a slight taper towards the calyx—tree, rather slim, and somewhat irregular in growth, but forms a fine and spreading tree which produces (if it has a fault) too great a crop to give them the flavor they generally have, yet by judicious pruning this can easily be obviated ; I first received it from Lancaster County, but cannot trace it to its true origin, but once received the description of an apple called *Juicy Bite*, which strongly corresponded with this, and which would certainly be an appropriate name.

10th. Lancaster Greening.—This fine, hardy, vigorous and prodigious bearing variety, was fruiting for years in the orchard of David Longenecker, of Lampeter Township, Lancaster Co., Pa., and from its green and long holding (in spite of frost) character in autumn, it was never gathered, until on an occasion when apples were extremely rare, they were gathered (by permission of D. L.)

by my father for the purpose of trying them. The result was that when April and May came around again, these apples were prime, and I need only say, *by way of compliment*, that a like privilege was withheld ever afterwards. Size medium, very regular and fair, tapering considerably to the calyx; color green, with numerous spots and blotches; flesh green, juicy, sub-acid with quite a a pleasant second rate flavor; fruits very well even when young, and will keep till April and May with ease.

11. Heterich.—Raised from seed by a Mrs. Heterich, of this county, about twenty years ago, and is considered by those of their friends, who have been propagating them since, as a decided favorite, but I, for my part, cannot put it over second rate, yet as it is of medium to large size, fine bearer, always perfect, and of fine yellow color, it might be worthy of note as a market apple; form regular round, a little flattened, flavor slightly acid, and in use from November to January. Tree an irregular grower but fine bearer.

12. Pittsburg Pippin.—Said to have been introduced about Pittsburg, about fifty years ago, by an old Swiss grafter, who stated that he brought it from his father-land. However, all that I can trace in this vicinity, and a few counties in Maryland, adjacent to this State, seem to be about the boundary line of Lancaster and Dauphin Counties, where it has been in cultivation about thirty-five years, and the probability is, that the old Swiss is right, and was sent from Pittsburg many years ago, to some of the enterprising old German Pomologists. Its character seems at times to betoken a foreign origin here, from the fact that it is less productive than some others, as well as a deficiency in its core; yet its fine size, and high pleasant sub-acid flavor, makes it a great favorite for early winter; and were it as prolific as the Rhode Island Greening, it would supersede that variety. Size large, form flat tapering to the calyx, color greenish white, becoming yellow at maturity, flesh before ripe breaking, but becoming very tender, juicy and pleasant; season November to February.

13. Cut Pippin.—Named from a peculiar mark running round the fruit, as if a line were drawn round the apple, and had been overgrown, leaving a distinct seam. Considered by many here as first rate; but I do not, I never got it over second rate, and sometimes only third rate. Size medium to large, color green,

flesh juicy, sub-acid, and of quite a green cast, fruit always perfect, tree very vigorous and productive, season December to April. It is here known as West's Spitzenberg, Honemaker Pippin, Haymaker, &c., &c., and by the old German farmers of this section, Hommacher apfel. I cannot trace its origin—all I can learn is that a man of the name of Hommacher, raised it; yet where this person lives, or did live, I cannot ascertain.

14. Fallen-walder.—One of the largest, most prolific, showy market apples we now have; although but second rate in flavor, it is well worthy of culture; and this apple, having originated in Berks county, on the border of a fallen forest (hence its name), is stated by an eminent pomologist to have originated at Columbia, in this State, and to be of medium size, which is erroneous, and yet I would not have this editor to take umbrage at this correction.

15. White Catlin—Originated, I believe, in Baltimore county, Maryland, yet there is no doubt the subject, notwithstanding it is an apple, which, with them, is evidently as fine an early winter or late fall table apple as can possibly be produced. Size small, color pure white, form oblong, flesh tender, breaking *and abounding with a rich pleasant sub-acid juice.* Tree, a fine grower and great bearer, fruit always perfect.

16. Shipley Green.—Origin so far as ascertained, Frederick county, Maryland. A medium sized, oblong, red and rusty winter apple, sour to excess, yet it has its friends, and perhaps when we consider that it will keep as long as wished, and when fully mellow can be eaten with some satisfaction, as well as baking quite well, which with the perfect growth of the tree and great bearing qualities, it may still find a place among the long keepers.

17. Herman.—Originated on the farm of Mr. Herman, of Silver Spring Township, Cumberland county, Pa. Size medium, color fine, red striped, on green ground, form oblong. Tree fair grower and very prolific, producing uniform fruit, always perfect. Flesh rather greenish, tender, juicy and of high flavor. By some it is considered first rate, but I do not so estimate it; yet I think it deserving of wider dissemination. Season, December to April.

18. Autumn Romanite.—Originated on the farm of Jacob Nicely, Cumberland Co., Pa.—size, medium—color, a beautiful red—flesh, yellow—quite pleasant, but not fully first-rate—form, round, some-

what flattened—tree, very prolific—season, September. I do not think, as it comes at this season, that it is likely to become a general favorite.

18. Red Favorite.—A fine red flat apple, of medium size, and such a pleasant juicy sub-acid flavor as to gain general favor, but ripens at same time as the Catlin, Better than Good, Rambo, &c., so that I do not think it any better, and not quite so uniform in its growth, consequently cannot suppose it will be much wider disseminated. Origin on my father's farm.

20. Mifflin King.—Originated on the farm of Mr. Koffman, of Kishacoquilis Valley, Mifflin Co., Pa. From the flavor, appearance of the tree, &c., it is evidently a seedling of the Rambo, but ripens a trifle earlier, is not quite so large, oblong in form and to my judgment a better and more pleasant apple than its parent. I do not know of its being tested out of its original section, my trees not yet being of a fruiting age. Size, small—color of the Rambo, perhaps a trifle more red—fruit, oblong—flesh, remarkably tender, juicy, and pleasant—first-rate; I will venture this, and stand the criticism of others who have eaten it. Season, October to December.

21. Gully Apple.—A highly boasted apple, which originated in a field of Mr. Millner, of Lancaster Co., by the side of a deep gully—thus its name. I have lost the description given me. This season I had a few apples, but being so imperfect that I cannot give the form. Size, small to medium—color, white, with fine blush—flesh, juicy and white. I have no doubt it will prove a good apple. Season, August.

22. Fronclin.—The original tree is yet standing in Lampeter township, Lancaster Co., Pa. I know it to be over one hundred years old, and a few years ago was yet sound, and in full bearing. About six years ago I cultivated it for sale, but considered it rather acid for a September apple, and stopped its culture; for the last few years I find the young trees planted, bending with the perfect crop, until the whole tree is made conspicuous by the red beauties. I believe I have never yet seen an imperfect apple of this kind. Size, medium—form, regular, round—color, a pure bright red—flesh, yellowish, rather acid until fully ripe, but of a rich vinous flavor—fruit always perfect, smooth and fair—trees

very prolific, even when young, as well as a rapid and fine grower—season, September.

23. Goodyear's Seedling.—Original tree stands at the door of a gentleman of this name, and produces heavy crops of a fine, perfect growing apple, of medium size—fine red color—firm, juicy flesh, of second-rate flavor, but will keep until April, which is a good quality, and in this section is much esteemed. I do not know but that it combines as many good qualities as some others. The tree is one of the finest growers now under cultivation. It has not yet been fully tested from its original stand.

Cherries.—I will here give you the history of the great Triumph of Cumberland Cherry.

About thirty years ago, or probably a trifle longer, (as the originator is not now living,) Henry Lechler raised a few young cherry trees from some choice seeds, which trees he gave to Mr. Stiles, who owned a country seat near Carlisle ; Mr. Stiles carefully reared the trees, and afterwards sold the property to the County of Cumberland for an Almshouse. These trees still exist, and in the garden now stands the original tree of this great and noted cherry. It is disseminated throughout this county under the names of Monstrous May, Brenneman's May, Steret's May, &c., &c., and some years ago, it was named by a nurseryman, Cumberland Seedling, but as he saw we were in an age of humbug, and felt a disposition to move with the age, he paid it a higher compliment by calling it Triumph of Cumberland, which name I shall recognise it under hereafter, as it has been most disseminated under the latter. Yours, truly,

DAVID MILLER, Jr.

Downingtown, Chester Co.,
September 15th, 1852.

Having returned from a short pomological tour through this and the adjoining county of Lancaster, it becomes my pleasant duty to fulfil my promise.

Armed with a basket of the best Dearborn's Seedling and Bartletts, I was ready for a comparison, whenever that oft-repeated expression "I have one of the best pears," was heard. But one man was found who did not acknowledge, after tasting these, that

his were inferior to one or the other. You will at once infer from this, that to find pears in this section, as well perhaps as elsewhere, better than those mentioned, in their season, is extremely difficult. Even he who contended that his was "the best ever grown," had one much inferior in my estimation. It was no doubt, from its appearance, growth of tree, and wood, identical with the Schenck's. Specimens of both will be at the Congress.

More than a dozen varieties of reputable Pears, several of Peaches, and Plums innumerable, were examined. Nothing found better than Bartlett, Hains' Early Red, and Green Gage.

It may be of some interest to you to know the estimate of varieties fruited here. The Meynard Pear, ripening early in July, is good, but its fine size, fruitfulness, and earliness make it worthy of culture. Madeleine—very good. Beurré Giffard—fruited by Thomas Harvey—best. Should this continue to prove so fine in quality, its fine size and beautiful appearance will give it the highest rank among July Pears. Amire Joannet—fruited by Dr. Thomas—good. Julienne—variable—this season only good. Skinless—good. Bloodgood and Dearborn's Seedling—best. Belle of Brussels—if eaten at the right time—good. Summer Franc Real —very good. Stevens' Genesee—now ripening—very good. Bartlett—best—its fine size, delicious perfumed flavor, rapid, vigorous, symmetrical growth, early bearing, and prolificacy, make it the ne plus ultra of pears in its season. Lodge—now ripening —good. St. Ghislain—best—many prefer it to Bartlett.

Any *items* in this communication that you deem worthy a place, you are at liberty to incorporate in your report.

J. K. ESHLEMAN.

MAHLON MOON, of Bucks County, remarks, in a communication to the late President on the subject of Apples, that the Ridge or Ridged Pippin (probably so called from its uneven surface) is extensively cultivated in that county—of third quality, appreciated only in seasons of scarcity; its chief merit consists in the productiveness of the tree. Its origin not known—possibly a native of that section.

Knowles' Early.—A small apple of second or third quality—ripening with Prince's Early Harvest—tree productive every season. In 1851 it failed for the first time with him.

The Maiden's Blush does well and is a good market fruit.

Long Island Russet is an enormous bearer, and a late keeping variety, on which account profitable.

Roman Stem is unquestionably a very valuable variety for Pennsylvania—is very productive, and larger and finer, even than in its native soil.

Smoke-house succeeds well in this section.

Smith's Cider—fair and productive.

The following are well suited to our soil and climate, viz :—

Early Harvest—Early Strawberry—Summer Rose—American Golden Russet (Sheepnose)—Fallenwalder—Fall Pippin—Townsend—Wine Sap—Jersey Greening (Winter Bellflower Greasy Pippin Hollow Core Pippin)—and Kaighn's Spitzenberg. The last is large and productive.

The fruits of the immediate vicinity of Philadelphia being fully reported upon at the former sessions of the Congress, need no comment on this occasion, and thus terminates the report from Pennsylvania. Very respectfully,

September 13th, 1852. THOMAS P. JAMES.

REPORT FROM DELAWARE.

To the Chairman of the General Fruit Committee of the Pomological Congress:

In accordance with the resolution of the Pomological Congress, at the meeting, held in the city of Cincinnati, on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October, 1850, and my appointment as Chairman of the State Fruit Committee, for Delaware, I selected John Diehl, Richard Jackson, Daniel Corbit, and Thomas Stapler, to fill that Committee. And presuming that we could arrive at more just conclusions, and more practical truths, by a division of the labor, added to which, the fact that our being remote from each other, would render it impossible to meet as frequently as would be necessary, to act in a bodily capacity, we each took a department, and now humbly submit our several reports.

To John Diehl was awarded the Apples: his report follows.—See report.

Next in importance to apples, and, indeed, first in importance, of late years, since we have received, and originated, so many

fine winter varieties, are the Pears, which constitute my department.

It is proper to state that the report is based principally on my own experience, and on that of persons in my immediate vicinity, perhaps more than it should have been, but I have found so few persons who were willing to trouble themselves so much as to put their experience in writing, that I have only consulted with those with whom I have been in almost daily intercourse.

I would further state, that the remarks in the following report are intended to apply chiefly to pears grown on quince bottoms, owing to the fact that few persons cultivate any other on account of the blight, and other diseases to which standard Pears are more particularly subject.

SUMMER PEARS.

Bloodgood.—The best pear of its season. Tree thrifty, and tolerably productive.

Bartlett—the most popular summer pear—is always large, fair, handsome and very good. Tree vigorous and productive, even when quite young, on both pear and quince.

Dearborn's Seedling is a vigorous, rapid grower, more especially on the pear stock, but has not yet fruited.

Julienne—is cultivated to some extent for market, and succeeds well on the pear stock: it has not been tried on quince that I am aware of. Fruit of second quality.

Madeleine has fruited two years on quince, not yet on pear stock; on light rich soils it is very juicy, rich and fine, but on those of an opposite character it is small, knotty, cracked and very astringent. Tree very vigorous and liable to blight.

Early Catharine is the most abundant pear in our market; and is very productive, but of second or third quality and scarcely worthy of cultivation. Not yet fruited on quince.

Summer Bon Chretien—in some localities is a pear of good quality, but is so variable that it cannot be depended upon out of the influence of town walls.

It is not much cultivated, and has not been tried on quince that I know of.

Brandywine—(so called from having originated on the Brandywine battle-ground, at Chadd's Ford, in Delaware county, Pa.) is

a large, handsome, and productive pear, juicy and rich, with sometimes a little astringency, not sufficient, however, to make it unpalatable. Not yet fruited on quince with me, but very vigorous on either stock.

Souvraine d'Ete is a small russetty pear, lasting but a short time in perfection; tree a poor grower on quince. Not tested on pear stock.

Bonne de Zees—a medium sized, handsome, pear, much resembling the Washington in appearance, but of rather poor flavor, much inferior to the latter variety, and with a tendency to crack—tree not very vigorous, but very productive.

Osband's Summer, Rostiezer, Manning's Elizabeth, Ott, Doyenné d'Ete, and Tyson not yet fruited.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Ananas is a medium-sized pear, of a roundish form, and unattractive in appearance, but very juicy, rich and fine. Rather slow growth on quince, but apparently healthy. Not fruited on pear.

Feaster—said to be synonymous with Bleecker's Meadow, is in some localities a pear of the best quality—it is below medium, and not very attractive, but specimens from near Nottingham, Maryland, were last year pronounced by competent judges to be nearly equal to the Seckel.

Beurré Capiaumont is a most productive and handsome variety and a vigorous grower on quince, but is often too astringent to be recommended for all situations.

Beurré d'Amalis—is nearly first rate with us—very productive on quince, and quite large. Tree thrifty, but with heavy, straggling side-branches. Ripe in August.

Beurré d'Anjou is a pear of the first order, fully equal to the Doyenné Blanc, and nearly double the size—it is but a moderate grower on the quince, and does not appear to be very productive. Not tried on pear.

Beurré Diel—a stout, vigorous tree, very productive. The fruit though large and fair is, so far, (trees young) too astringent for the dessert, although standing on a rich, dry bank. Not tested on pear stock.

Golden Beurré of Bilboa—does not seem to succeed with us on

quince, grows none, and the fruit, though handsome in color, is knotty and astringent.

Bergamotte Cadette—(double worked on quince), hardly attains the character given to it in the books: it is tolerably juicy and buttery, but not very rich. Tree productive, but not very thrifty.

Bezi de la Motte—is scarcely worth cultivating, certainly not in a small collection.

Doyenné Blanc—on pear stock is an entire failure, cracking before half grown, and becoming entirely worthless; whilst the tree is more subject to blight than any other. On quince stock in wet or cold soils it is much the same; but on high, dry, rich soils, it is almost entirely free from crack or blight and grows vigorously.

I suspect the lamented Downing was in error in attributing this cracking to a diseased stock, since every tree on pear stock (one excepted), let it come from where it may, is subject to the same disease, and I have seen trees on quince, all from the same nursery, some of which bore excellent crops of smooth, fine fruit, while that on others was more or less cracked and disfigured, owing to the soil in which they were planted.

Doyenné Gray is very much the same as the last on pear stock. It has not yet fruited on quince, that I am aware of.

Delices d'Hardenpont—is not remarkably thrifty on quince, nor very productive. Fruit immature.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—seems to be well adapted to our locality, bearing large crops of large and perfect fruit, of superior quality, especially on dry rich soil. It is a very thrifty, upright grower, and is altogether a very valuable pear.

Duchesse d'Orleans—on quince is a pear of the first quality; it is juicy, buttery, and very rich, with a peculiar aromatic flavor. The tree is rather a poor grower, but hardy and productive.

Fulton—on pear, is a small round russet pear, which is preyed upon by ants before fully grown, and almost demolished, which circumstance prevents a report of its quality this season.

Hewes—is a seedling from the Doyenné Blanc, which it much resembles except in size, being smaller. The core was planted by an elderly lady named Wollaston, and subsequently came into the possession of Aaron Hewes, who first brought it into notice. It has been in bearing about twenty-eight years. It grows well on

quince—ripe in September. The original tree is still standing—bearing abundantly every season.

Jalousie de Fontenay Vendeé—bears young and abundantly. Tree hardy, but a moderate grower. Fruit not yet mature. On quince.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—is a very productive and popular pear. Large, and nearly always fair and handsome, but falling a little short of the character it has elsewhere obtained, being somewhat astringent and coarse grained, owing perhaps to the trees being young.

Beurré Goubault—a medium sized, nearly round, pear; of good flavor, gritty at the core. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit yellowish green at maturity.

St. André—A productive thrifty tree, bearing quite young and abundantly. Fruit, a dull green, without a shade of yellow, unattractive—flesh, exceedingly buttery, and of excellent flavor—not fruited on pear.

Stevens' Genesee—A productive, thrifty variety; fruit not yet mature.

Seckel—is too well known to claim one word.

Washington—a native of Delaware, near the line of Pennsylvania. Succeeds admirably on pear stock, fails on quince—bears regularly and profusely—is quite vigorous when young. Flesh, very buttery when fully ripe, and remarkably sugary.

Wollaston—a wilding, originated at Wilmington, in this state. Dug from a hedge row, by Samuel Wollaston, and removed from garden in the city, where it now stands. It is a late variety, ripe in November, and bears a strong resemblance to the Glout Morceau.

Colmar d'Aremberg—is a very poor grower on quince, but tolerably productive. Fruit quite large, and about equal in quality to Beurré Diel.

Triomphe de Jodoigne—is a large showy fruit when mature, of nearly or quite first quality, very juicy and melting, and very rich. Tree very productive, though not vigorous with us.

Doyenné Boussock—is a beautiful pear of the largest size—of a clear lemon yellow, with a red cheek. Flesh buttery, melting, and very juicy, with a flavor nearly or quite equal to D. Blanc. Tree productive, but not very vigorous.

Belle Epine Dumas—said to be synonymous with Duc de Bordeaux, is a thrifty and very productive variety. Fruit, medium size, not yet mature.

A large number of autumn varieties have not yet fruited, and some others which have fruited, I find to be incorrect.

WINTER PEARS.

Beurré d'Aremberg—maintains its high reputation as a first-rate winter variety, but does not appear to be very vigorous on quince stock.

Beurré Easter—is one of the best, perhaps the best, pear of its season—requires more care than some others to ripen it in perfection—tree quite vigorous, and tolerably productive, on quince.

Beurré Gris d'Hiver Nouveau—has been recently introduced, and has not since matured its fruit, which is of good size, and fine appearance. Not fruited on pear.

Glout Morceau—is a vigorous grower, and a most abundant bearer, on quince, with us; a tree not exceeding five feet in height and three years planted, produced twelve hundred and sixty-nine blossoms, and set two hundred and eighty-two pears, which were, however, mostly destroyed by a late frost, when about the size of filberts.

St. Germain—is a large, green, rough skinned pear, which if well kept, becomes a dull yellow, and is nearly equal to the Easter Beurré in flavor—but its liability to drop prematurely, renders it scarcely worthy of a place in the fruit garden. On quince it is very vigorous and productive, and, from present appearance, bids fair to overcome the objection just mentioned.

Josephine de Malines—has fruited this season for the first with us. Tree very vigorous on quince.

Soldat Laboureur—is by far the handsomest and most promising of all our winter pears. It has fruited for the first time this season. Tree very healthy and thrifty.

Suzette de Bavay—seems better suited to the quince stock than almost any other; it forms, without any care, a handsome pyramid, and grows quite vigorously. The fruit is rather small and nearly round. Skin somewhat russeted. First fruited this season.

Vicar of Winkfield—on quince stock, is the most vigorous, as well as the most productive of winter pears, and were the pear fit for kitchen alone, it is worthy of a place in every garden, merely as a curiosity; it is, however, tolerable for the dessert, and is occasionally very fine.

Winter Nelis—succeeds admirably in our soil. On pear stock the fruit is large and fair, and quite abundant—on quince it is neither so large, or fine in appearance; it is, however, very productive, and quite vigorous, on either stock. It is the best early winter pear.

In addition to the blight, slugs, caterpillars, leaf-blight, and other diseases to which the pear is subject, we are much annoyed by a species of borer, which, unlike the apple or quince borer, makes its way between the bark and wood of young trees, and thus girdles and destroys them. I have never yet observed its depredations on trees worked on quince, which may be owing to their being yet too young and destitute of rough bark, which greatly facilitates their operations. It is most commonly found in the forks of the lower branches, and very seldom near the ground. I have never been able to detect the perfect insect.

We are also much troubled with the Curculio, which, not finding a sufficiency of plums and other smooth-stoned fruit, to answer their purpose of reproduction (plums, &c., being much neglected on account of the ravages of that insect), descend on the pears, apples and peaches, making sad havoc and causing great disappointment and vexation to the cultivator.

Since penning the above remarks on the Doyenné Gray, I have seen very fine large specimens grown on quince stock, on warm rich soils, and others not so fine from clay soils.

In addition to the notice made of Bonne de Zees, I can now say that when fully ripe, it is a pear of nearly first quality.

I have also learned from the owner of the original Wollaston pear tree, that it has recently been much injured by blight.

Having at this late day (Sept. 10) received no report from Richard Jackson, whose department comprised the peaches, apricots and nectarines, I have, through the instrumentality of John S. Hilles, who kindly volunteered to the service, endeavored to collect such information as could be obtained on the spur of the moment to supply the deficiency.

It is by no means such a report as ought to be expected from the peach state, but it is all that can be accomplished under the circumstances.

Thomas Stapler's Report is as follows, on

CHERRIES AND PLUMS.

(See Report.)

Daniel Corbit, whose department includes the smaller fruits, as Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries and Raspberries, has also failed to supply his quota of facts; but through the courtesy of Dr. L. P. Bush, we have been favored with the following report:

All of which is humbly submitted not without much hesitation.

EDWARD TATNALL, Jr., Chairman,
State Fruit Committee for Delaware.

August 30, 1852.

Dear Sir,—I shall deem it incumbent upon myself to be brief in the report I shall make, on account of the prolixity your general report may assume, when they are all incorporated into one. Being very little accustomed to the use of the pen, I feel myself inadequate to the task of doing justice to the subject, or of realizing the expectation that may be excited. I take it for granted though that in making up your general report you will make such alteration in the several reports as may seem to you necessary and proper.

The varieties of apples, to which I shall have reference in the following report, are mainly grown on my own farm, or in the immediate vicinity. The soil of my orchard is rather a light loam, well adapted to the growth of either wheat or indian corn. I have a great many of the recently introduced sorts, but of the most of them I cannot express any decided opinion. Of summer apples, the Yellow Harvest or Prince's Early Harvest stands foremost; it is a good bearer, and the fruit is large and fine; it is more flat with us than as described by Downing.

The Early Lippincott or Summer Rose, of Downing, I consider the next best, or if anything, rather a better dessert apple, being more tender and sprightly.

The Large Yellow Bough is a fine dessert apple, but too sweet to be esteemed for the kitchen.

The Early Red Margaretis likewise highly esteemed both for the dessert and kitchen.

American Summer Pearmain, ripening later, is a fruit not to be dispensed with.

We have the Early Red Streak, White Juneating, Summer Queen and Summer Golden Pippin, but the preceding five, we deem the best summer apples.

Among autumn apples, the Fall Pippin has hardly its compeer; it seems to be rather a shy bearer, while the tree is yet young. Rambo, universally known and highly esteemed, bears early and abundantly. The Gregson, keeping into winter, is an apple very highly esteemed especially in the lower section of the State.

Maidens' Blush.—This handsome apple is pretty generally known, and is in high estimation both as a dessert and kitchen apple.

The Smoke-house—a native of Pennsylvania, and keeping into winter, is a first rate apple in all respects. The tree is a rapid grower, and an early and abundant bearer, resembling somewhat the Rambo, fine for either dessert or kitchen use.

The Caleb Apple—a native likewise of Pennsylvania, we deem a fine, sweet, early fall variety, and a great bearer, which I think might be planted with advantage for the feeding of stock.

The Newtown Pippin—is pretty generally acknowledged to be the first late winter apple that is cultivated in our State. It is true the tree is a poor grower, and requires extra cultivation, but once grown the tree is a fine and abundant bearer.

The Bellefleur—generally does fine with us; the soil that seems most congenial to it is a sandy loam. I have heard complaints of its not succeeding so well on soils of an opposite quality; it is a sort that is very much inclined to droop in its branches and therefore requires to be trimmed high.

Danvers Winter Sweet—we esteem a fine fruit, a good keeper, and very clear of imperfections—also a rapid grower.

The Roman Stem—is an apple that we have known from our infancy, and always esteemed it among the best.

The Fallenwalder—a variety but recently introduced from Pennsylvania, promises to become a valuable apple. In flavor it somewhat resembles the Bellefleur, but in the size of the fruit it is much larger.

Herefordshire Pearmain, (called here erroneously Winter Pearmain)—is a fine fruit that does well.

We have an apple obtained under the name of the Long Island Russett, a name not to be found in the books. As far as I have seen this sort seems to agree very much with the description of the English Russett, of Downing, and may prove to be identical with that variety. It is the finest long keeping Russett apple that I am acquainted with.

The Greening—is a fruit that is much esteemed. It is a great bearer and the fruit very perfect.

The Baldwin—is an apple that seems to be but of recent introduction among us, and if it is not subject to the bitter rot like the Pennock is, in this region, will undoubtedly prove a valuable acquisition. We have grafts on large trees of this variety, bending under their burden of large, perfect and fine looking fruit.

The Gilpin—is an apple that some years ago was greatly esteemed, but it has now become so small, knotty and defective, that it cannot be recommended for general cultivation in this part of the country.

The Wine Sap—is an apple that has several fine qualities, that entitles it to our notice. It is a good keeper, fruit very perfect, and fine for kitchen use.

The Lady Apple—as elsewhere, gives satisfaction.

The Borer is the most troublesome insect that we have to contend against; there seems to be two varieties, one that works at the surface of the ground, and the other confined in its operations to parts of the tree, above the surface, in the forks of the tree and branches—the latter seems to be rather a smaller insect and making in its boring operation a more oval hole.

Yours Respectfully,

JOHN DIEHL.

In addition to the above, I would remark that the soil best adapted to the apple, is the red or yellow gravel, which is more or less impregnated with iron. The most thrifty trees I have ever seen, are now growing near Wilmington, in a soil completely covered with small pebbles, so that a person walking across the orchard would not touch the soil with his foot. The Gilpin or Carthouse apple, which has so entirely failed in most soils, is still in perfection, even on very old trees, when grown on the red gravel hills of the upper portion of the State.

The Ferris Apple—a seedling raised by Benjamin Ferris, of Wilmington, is an apple of great merit. It is medium to large size—same size and shape as Newtown Pippin—is a beautiful red, and is a first rate kitchen apple, not equal to Baldwin for eating, and a long keeper. Bears every year, one half the tree at a time.

The culture of the Grape in Delaware is as yet in its infancy. Until recently very few vines could be found in a state of cultivation, although our woods abounded with the Fox and Frost Grapes, showing that our soil is not naturally unfriendly to this fruit. Within ten years, however, the attention of the inhabitants of Wilmington and its vicinity have been directed to this subject in some degree, and the Isabella and Catawba are cultivated for family use in many instances.

Besides these, the Elsinborough and the Alexander are occasionally found, and more rarely the Bland. Of the above-named varieties, the Isabella, Catawba, and Elsinborough are most worthy of culture among us, especially for their superior flavor. They seem to thrive best, and ripen their fruit with less injury from mildew and rot, when on light soil with open subsoil, than when the latter is clayey. The same result, in part at least, seems to be attained by carrying their branches some distance from the ground, under the edge of a porch, or on a high trellis, where, removed from the dampness of the ground, and enjoying an exemption from excessive rains, they ripen their fruit in much greater perfection. Under these circumstances, the Isabella, when allowed to become fully ripe, attains a degree of perfection which is enhanced by its rich muskiness, and of which very few among us are aware, as it is generally plucked before it attains maturity.

The Alexander we do not find fit for culture, as when fully ripe its hard, acid pulp overbalances the morsel of sweet juice which surrounds it.

The Bland is almost as uncertain as the foreign varieties. In almost all seasons it is attacked either in its fruit or its leaf by mildew, and the fruit brought to an untimely end.

A few varieties native to this neighborhood have been discovered, but have not been sufficiently cultivated to enable us to ascertain their value.

A very valuable variety has been introduced here from the

neighborhood of Kennet Square. The appearance of the vine is very similar to the Isabella, and equally hardy. The fruit is of the same color, but of smaller berry and closer set; musky, but little pulp when ripe, and ready for use two or three weeks before the Isabella—so that it is gone when the latter ripens. It was first brought to public notice by Charles Canby, of Wilmington, although a vine was at the same time in bearing in the yard of another friend.

The Ohio and Missouri have been cultivated but in a few instances. The former is quite acid, the latter sweet.

The foreign varieties, such as the Black Hamburgh, the Chasselas, and the Sweet Water and Black St. Peter's have been tried among us, but have shown themselves entirely unworthy of an effort at culture in the open air. Occasionally a rich crop may be obtained from a young vine in a favorable exposure, but generally they disappoint the hopes.

There has been, as yet, but little attempt to cultivate them under glass. But one or two successful attempts are known of, in the state. Of course they have been productive according to the skill in cultivating them, in that mode. The mildew and rot are both liable to injure them, and especially, where there is not a perfect control of moisture, heat and air. The most perfect house yet erected in our state, has just been finished in Brandywine Hundred, in a most favorable situation for perfect cultivation, by Mr. Joseph Shipley.

The sandier soil of Kent County, Delaware, would doubtless favor the growth of the foreign kinds, but it is not probable that they could be grown to advantage in open culture.

But two vineyards are known in Delaware, both in New Castle County; one on the farm recently belonging to Wm. Tatnall, and the other on that of C. P. Holcomb; the former, four miles west of Wilmington, on a clay sub-soil—the latter, the same distance south, on a gravel sub-soil. Both are flourishing.

GOOSEBERRIES.

As to the Gooseberry, it fails from mildew and blight, more frequently than it succeeds.

CURRANTS.

The red and white Dutch Currants are the most common among us, and they grow and produce readily.

RASPBERRIES.

A native kind, red and sweet, is commonly cultivated; but the varieties recently introduced by Dr. Brincklé, surpass it greatly.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Virginia Scarlet is the prevailing variety of the Strawberry among us, though the Hautboy, both the broad and long kinds, are met with.

The Hovey's Seedling is seen in our market, having been introduced several years ago, and is a noble variety. It is always grown in the vicinity, or among, the Scarlet, for the purpose of fructification, but will be rooted out by the more vigorous Scarlet, if planted together.

CHERRIES AND PLUMS.

In reply to the call made on me for a report on Cherries and Plums, I make the following remarks:

May Duke—the earliest and best cherry in common cultivation. It can be relied on as a sure bearer, and not so liable as others to injury from late spring frosts and snows.

Belle de Choissy—a newly introduced variety, and not yet extensively cultivated; but as far as tested, recommends itself as a cherry of superior qualities. Tree, a free grower, bearing when young.

Amber Heart—is also a cherry of recent introduction, and has so far proved a valuable acquisition to the list of early cherries.

Black Heart—the most common cherry of the northern part of the state, and generally esteemed for its vigor and productiveness, growing and producing bountiful crops, whether on high or low situations, and is more generally used for family purposes, than any other.

Black Tartarian—this superb fruit is not yet much known with us, but so far as our observation goes, it fully sustains the high character that Pomologists have led us to expect.

Yellow Bigarreau—a fruit well known in our markets, making

a showy appearance, and is of ready sale ; it is one of the hardiest of cherries, a very free grower, making a strong head.

White Bigarreau—in vigor, productiveness, and the general appearance, is similar to the last named, and, like it, is a favorite market fruit.

Elton—not extensively known, but where cultivated, has given entire satisfaction, and will, at any time, command nearly double price in the market.

Carnation—is a general favorite wherever known, either as a market fruit, or for family use in town or country. The tree makes a tolerably free growth, and a round, even, spreading, handsome head, and bears good crops annually.

English Morello—is the most admired of all that class, which are in common cultivation, for its many good qualities.—The tree is a free grower for a Morello, and not subject to the black knot, which has almost exterminated other Morellos. The fruit is large and fine, and eagerly sought for in our markets for preserving purposes.

Common Morello—by its facility for self-propagation, is, or has been, almost indigenous to the upper portion of the state. It is a good market fruit. The tree is a poor grower, and for the last twenty years, has been almost destroyed by the black knot, to which it is particularly subject.

Red Pie Cherry—is, next to the Black Heart, the most abundant in our markets, and commands good prices. The tree bears regularly almost every year, and is perfectly hardy—attaining the age of 50 years, and even more.

Owing to the ravages of the curculio, the cultivation of Plums is almost entirely neglected. Unless the trees are planted in a pavement (as by the side of a house, or, if exposed in the garden, paved as far as the branches extend), there is scarcely a probability of getting a crop.

The Common Damson—is more generally known than any other, throughout the state. Owing to its exemption from the attacks of the curculio, it is a sure bearer almost every year, and enormous crops are often obtained by attention to its cultivation, in favorable situations. It seems better adapted to light soils than other varieties, succeeding best in a gravelly or sandy loam. It is, however, unfortunately, like the Morello Cherries, very subject to the black

knot, which destroys it in a few years, unless prevented by the timely application, and vigorous use of the pruning knife.

Prune Plum—a favorite variety of the blue plum, is a valuable market fruit, which, like the Damson, is exempt from the curculio, and frequently bears enormous crops. It is easy of cultivation, producing suckers of the same.

THOMAS STAPLER.

Besides the cherries above named, we have in partial cultivation—Early Purple Guigne, May Bigarreau, Knight's Early Black, Black Eagle, Downer's Late, Downton, Tradescant's Black Heart, Florence, Late Duke, Rumsey's Late Morello, and some other varieties, which so nearly agree with the descriptions given of them in the books, that it is scarcely necessary to write more than their names.

Of Plums, the Green Gage succeeds better than any other of the finer kinds.

The Washington—where paved, produces moderate crops of large fruit, much inferior to the Green Gage.

Coe's Golden Drop—in similar situations, produces large crops but the flavor is quite inferior, and the fruit rots very much before mature.

The cultivation of the plum is altogether the most unprofitable pursuit one can engage in, and has no inducements as a pastime, it is consequently entirely neglected, and the ground occupied with dwarf pears, which give more general satisfaction.

REPORT FROM DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The undersigned, chairman of the Fruit Committee for the District of Columbia, submits the following Report:

Your Committee have great pleasure in assuring your honorable body, that in the District of Columbia, the spirit of Pomological improvement has taken a deep hold, as is plainly evinced by the increase of fruits of all kinds, both in quantity and quality, in our markets; by the beautiful and enticing display everywhere exhibited at our fruit stores, and by the general disposition to encourage its growth and production, by its becoming an indispensable requisite at the tables of our public hotels and private families.

As an item of profit to the Agriculturist generally, our community seem to be wide awake; the demand for fruit trees is evidently on the increase. The enterprising and public spirited are making continual improvement of rare and valuable stock, by importations from abroad, and by an attentive investigation of the qualities adapted to our soil and climate.

First in importance, in point of economy and profit to the Agriculturist generally, stand the apple and the peach; in the latter it was thought by your Committee we are but little behind any section of our country; great additions have lately been made to the Pear, the Plum, the Cherry, and the Strawberry, and our cultivators look to the Pomological Congress with a deep and confiding interest. They hail its formation as the source from which light is to be derived to aid them in making proper and useful selections adapted to the peculiar soil and locality of each individual, and best method of cultivation, also the character of the diseases to which the different fruits are subject, with the best preventives and cures.

With a view to aid these objects your Committee have made a call upon our community for communications, and hope at no distant day to add something to the stock of general information.

The Pear begins to attract much attention. Our cultivators are beginning to plant largely, both on pear and quince bottoms, and the success of the present season is well calculated to stimulate to further enlargement. The cultivation on quince may be said to have only commenced here (but your committee are prepared to say that it has successfully commenced.) The same may be said of the grape in houses, several houses of some extent are already in operation, and more are in contemplation.

As regards the general fruit crop of the present season with us, your Committee are well satisfied of the following facts:

That of the Strawberry was abundant and fine, though somewhat affected by the early drought (particularly the later kinds). The Raspberry crop was short, owing in part to the destruction of the canes by the unusually severe winter.

The Cherry crop, with the exception of the Morello, was almost a total failure, occasioned by frost in winter and in the blooming season.

The Peach crop is below an average. This failure is to be

attributed, in part, to the destruction of the buds in winter, partly to spring frosts, and partly to the excess of wet weather during a portion of July and the whole of August (a statement of the quantity of rain for each of the last six months accompanies this report), causing many to rot and fall, and though it added much to the size of the fruit there was evidently a great deterioration in the quality, showing plainly the importance of hot sunshine in perfecting the juices and flavor.

The Plum, as usual, suffered much from the curculio, and the crop, except against walls, was almost a total failure; we do not mean to include the Chichasaw Plum, and the common Damson, which were abundantly prolific.

Grapes, though in some places thought to be injured by the wet, are, upon the whole, most abundant, and thought not yet fully ripe, we think we are safe in saying, will be much better than usual. And as to the Apple, Pear and Quince, the crop in the District of Columbia is decidedly abundant and fine.

Appended to this report is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. John Slater, of Alexandria. His success in the cultivation of the Alice Maud Strawberry having come under the immediate notice of your Committee, both by personal examination of his fruit in market and of his crop on his grounds, induced them to call on him for a statement of facts, which he has promptly complied with. Your Committee, from their own observation, and the well known character of Mr. Slater, are well satisfied with the accuracy of his statements, and we will add, that we can safely and confidently recommend this variety for a fair trial, to every cultivator. Here, in our soil and climate, for its particular time of ripening, it is certainly "*the Strawberry.*"

In reference to the number of quarts gathered by Mr. Slater, we think it proper to state, that the measure used by him was the liquid, or wine measure, the same as is used for everything in our market, being forty quarts to the bushel.

JOSHUA PEIRCE.

NURSERY AT LINNEAN HILL, *near Washington*,, August 31st, 1852.

MR. JOHN SEATER,—At a meeting of the Committee of the Pomological Congress held yesterday, I was directed by them to

request of you any facts with regard to your Alice Maud Strawberry that it may be convenient for you to furnish. You will please to mention the time it was imported, and where from—your general success in cultivation—how many days in advance of Hovey's Seedling it is generally, in the same soil and exposure—what is the difference in size of your best specimens of each—how many berries to the quart from you best crops—what has been the best yield to any given quantity of ground—how have your plants stood the climate—how affected by the hot suns of summer and the severe frost of winter? To this you will add your method of cultivation. Yours, truly,

JOSHUA PIERCE.

BELLAVUE, *near Alexandria, Va.*,
September 5th, 1852.

MR. JOSHUA PIERCE:—

Dear Sir,—Your note was duly received. In answer to your inquiries concerning my Alice Maud Strawberry—first, you wished me to mention its faults. I answer, none to my knowledge. 2d. When imported, and who from? Mr. William Barrat, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, in the fall of '45 and spring of '46. 3d. How many days it ripens earlier than Hovey's Seedling, on the same soil and exposure? On an average of 8 days. 4th. My success in cultivation? I have missed no crop since I have been cultivating it; I believe it to be a surer croper than any variety I am acquainted with. 5th. The difference in size? I cannot say I am satisfied; for size and quantity Alice will beat Hovey's Seedling or any other variety I have seen, two to one. Note, I do not say but that a few fruit might be picked out of Hovey's Seedling as large as Alice Maud; I speak of the crop in general. 6th. Given quantity? I do not know that my crop was much superior the past season than formerly; from a piece of ground measuring 60 feet by 135, we picked, on May 26th, about 25 quarts; on the 28th, 150 quarts; May 31st, 400 quarts; June 2d, 250 quarts; June 4th, about 200; June 6th, about the same quantity; at this time we suffered with drought which I should think cut the crop one-fourth short to what might have been expected. From beginning to end we picked fruit from the same ground for three weeks; from 30 to 40 quarts was the last pick-

ing. 7th. How it stands the climate? I have never seen Alice injured in the least by winter frosts, and I know of no strawberry that stands the heat and drought as well. 8th. Mode of cultivation? When convenient, I prefer spring planting. I plant my plants from 8 to 12 inches in the rows, and 24 inches between the rows. I often plant between crops of early cabbage. I hoe through them the following summer, keep them clear of weeds, and crop off the runners as fast as they make; the following spring I throw in some kind of trash to keep the fruit from the ground. Tanners' bark is the most convenient thing that I can procure; it appears to answer the purpose very well.

Yours, with respect,

JOHN SLATER.

N. B.—The above is a true statement to the best of my knowledge; you can make what use of it you please.

To Joshua Pierce. J. S.

Statement of the amount of rain in Washington for the last six months, taken from a register kept at the Smithsonian Institute:—

1852.	March,	3.50	inches,	Approximation.
	April,	6.00	"	
	May,	1.50	"	
	June,	3.00	"	Real.
	July,	4.75	"	
	August,	9.30	"	
		28.10	"	total, for six months.
		4.68	"	average.

Statement of temperature of some of the coldest days at Washington in January 1852, taken at the Observatory:—

January 19th,	At noon, in the shade,	16°	
	in the sun,	34°	
20th,	Before sunrise,	10½°	below zero.
	At 12 o'clock, in the sun,	35°	above zero.
	At 2 o'clock,	40°	"
21st,	Lowest,	13°	"
22d,	"	1°	below zero.
23d,	"	5°	"
24th,	"	1°	"

REPORT FROM VIRGINIA.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS, PHILADELPHIA.

In my report to the second Congress of fruit growers, held at New York city, in 1849, I alluded to the nature of the soil and its adaption to the cultivation of fruit, of this part of Virginia. I may now add that the culture of the improved varieties of fruit is steadily advancing. Much less rapidly, however, than would be the case, if we had a market for fresh fruit. Of apples we are more and more confirmed, that for late keeping varieties we had better look to the south, than to get them from the north.—Our summers here are longer than at the north, and fruit from there ripens here before the commencement of cold weather, consequently does not keep here equally well. We are endeavoring to obtain late keeping fruit from the south, and expect our delegate to present some specimens as samples to the approaching Pomological Congress, which originated south of James' River, Virginia. Such samples cannot be expected to exhibit their quality in their premature state, and I would suggest whether it would not be to the interest of the Congress, to appoint a committee, to examine and report upon all fruit presented by members of the Congress or others, at any season of the year. The comparative quality, and value of different varieties, as keeping fruits, cannot be so well ascertained, by the Congress, at any one time of the year, as if the different varieties were carefully examined as they become ripe. Should there be a committee appointed by the approaching Congress, composed of the ablest pomologists of the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and they requested to examine and report upon all fruit presented to them, and particularly state its quality, much might be done to establish the true character of new varieties.

It often happens that persons who have originated, or who wish to bring into notice, new varieties of fruit, praise it beyond its true merits. This may be attributed in part, at least, to ignorance of what in reality good fruit consists. Many who are but partially acquainted with fruit, suppose, when they meet with something rather better than they have been used to, that such must be truly excellent, when the mistake may originate in a want of knowledge of the qualities of other choice kinds.

Pears—there has not been experience long enough to speak with certainty, but from what we have seen we may confidently anticipate a rich reward for those who engage in their cultivation. We occasionally see the blight on trees here, but seldom to the extent that we hear of in other places. Some very aged and thrifty trees are met with, the mostly seedling, as but few trees were grafted here formerly.

Peaches—we have great abundance in most seasons, as the trees have succeeded here well—many of them 30 to 40 years old. The yellows appear in some places, and where no means are used to check its progress, it has destroyed some orchards entirely, but where proper measures are resorted to, it has been checked altogether, and no doubt but that a simultaneous exertion on the part of all, would effectually remove the disease from amongst us. The past winter here was one of unusual severity, the thermometer indicating from 10° to 14° below zero, and at least one-half of our peach buds were killed in the winter, and the crop consequently light this season. Of apples we have a fair supply; cherries but few this season, and of plums, the Curculio uses up the larger portion.

From the interest that is beginning to be taken in Virginia, in the cultivation of fruit, there is reason to believe that other portions of the State will be represented in the approaching Congress—and that the time is not far distant when we may vie with our sister States, in the quality if not quantity of summer fruits at least. In this, at least, we indulge in a spirit of emulation without envy, in which all may feel interested and be benefitted.

YARDLEY TAYLOR,
Loudon County, Virginia.

P. S. In consequence of the decease of the much lamented A. J. Downing, Chairman of the General Fruit Committee, I have addressed this to the President of the Congress.

Y. T.

Mr. Robey, of Fredericksburg, reports the following, viz.:

No. 1. Carter Apple—long known in this country, and culti-

vated by almost every farmer. Bears enormous crops. Specimens about two-thirds grown only Aug. and September.

2. Summer Cheese—specimens not more than half grown—drought and overcrop. September.

3. Roberson White—specimens of this also, not more than half their usual size. September and October. Blooms very late.

4. White Cheese—when grown, full medium size. December to February.

5. Gloucester White—two-thirds grown—nearly yellow at maturity. November to January. Rich aromatic.

6. Red Cathead—not grown—bears regular and heavy crops—fruit always perfect—fine for table and culinary. October to December.

7. Ladies' Favorite—bears large and regular crops—fruit always fair—keeps till January.

8. Limber Twig—specimens about half grown—dull red—keeps till May—regular bearer.

9. Abram—keeps till May—regular bearer.

10. Prior's Red—keeps till March.

11. Rawles' Jannetting—keeps till March.

12. Garden Apple—bears young. October.

13. Hollady's Seedling—raised by John Hollady, of this county. When grown, large fine yellow, with russet spots—very rich—highly perfumed—keeps till April—regular and good bearer.

14. Strawn's Seedling—rather large—flesh yellowish, rich, crisp and juicy—bears large and regular crops—fruit always perfect—keeps till April.

15. Leather Coat—winter.

16. Bowling's Sweet.—Specimens not half grown—when ripe, very rich. October to December. Bears large crops—fruit always fair.

17. Milam—dark red when ripe—keeps till March—fruit always fair.

18. Spice Apple—not half their usual size owing to the tree being over-loaded.

18. Ogleby—raised by an old man (colored) from seed of a red fall apple. The original tree has borne this the third year. Specimens not yet grown—when ripe, fine yellow—very rich—a

little spicy. Specimens have been kept till February, and I suppose they would keep longer.

20. Summer Golden Pippin—the specimens are not so large as they usually grow—fruit always fair—bears well.

21. Green Newtown Pippin.

22. Waugh's Crab—the specimens are not half the size of this apple when grown—bears very heavy crops—have been left on the trees until Christmas, to freeze and thaw, without much injury; if crushed in January it makes the finest white cider, fully equal to Hewes' Crab—from March to June it is a fine rich table apple, nearly sweet.

23. Wine Sap—bears regular and fine crops, and keeps well till March.

24. Baltimore Pippin—bears well, and the fruit good. September and October.

25. Vandervere—juicy and good—bears well—keeps till March.

26. Russet—variety not known—a good winter fruit.

27. Brooke's Pippin.—The tree from which this apple was taken, was found upon the farm when Mr. B. purchased it, about forty years ago; it was then about the size of a coach whip. He thinks it is a seedling. The tree is now very large—bears regular and large crops of fruit, always fair—of the largest size—keeps well till May—fine, yellow flesh, juicy and rich, and of the finest flavor; the tree grows in a warm, sandy soil. Mr. B. has nearly all the known varieties of the Pippin, which very rarely come to perfection; young trees in the nursery grow very thrifty. I regret that specimens of this apple, from Mr. B., did not reach me before I left home.

28. Winter Queen.—Bears large and regular crops—keeps till February—fruit always fair.

29. This is a Pear that I present for a name; it is a grafted fruit, grown extensively in the lower counties; said to have been imported from France about seventy years ago. .No doubt it will be readily recognised by the Committee in this State. It bears regular and very large crops, and very rarely an imperfect fruit is seen on the tree; it is sometimes in eating 1st November—will

keep with very little care until February, and specimens have been kept until April. It is known here by the Taylor Pear.

I have put in three kinds of seedlings, Nos. 1, 3, and 4, and one marked Robey's Seedling; the latter promises to be a fine winter apple.

I would here state that the specimens of fruit are not near their usual size at this season of the year, owing to the very dry summer; until recently we have had very little rain, and a good many kinds are from trees growing in old fields, very poor, and not been cultivated for many years.

Respectfully, H. R. ROBEY,
HOPEWELL NURSERIES,
Fredericksburg, Va.

REPORT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. William Summer writes to the late President from Pomaria, Sept. 6th, 1852:—

The fruit season has been a fine one; we were favored with a great abundance of all kinds. The Cherries bore very heavy crops—the fruit large and fine. The mature Apricot trees bore immense crops. The Plums, too, were fine on heavy clay soils. I have never had any difficulty in growing good crops with a little attention to guard against the ravages of the Curculio, and for this purpose I mainly depend upon the pigs picking up the waste fruit. The new Seedling Plum maintains its character, and I think is worthy of general cultivation.

Pears.—The trees of the Petit Muscat were loaded until the limbs bent down like an umbrella. The Julienne and Seckel were of fine size, and the flavor very superior, while the Bartlett, Doyenné Blanc, Duchesse d'Angouleme were of larger size than usual. The B. Capiaumont bore very heavy crops. The Fulton is with us one of the finest Pears; and the Croft Castle eaten to-day, proves to be a pear in our soil and ctimate worthy of cultivation. I think in our warm, deep soils that many varieties of the Pear are improved in flavor.

We have had a bountiful supply of Apples and Peaches. They

were everything that could be desired, but as I have not time to particularize, I must bring this hasty note to a close.

With sentiments of esteem,

I am yours, sincerely,

WILLIAM SUMMER.

REPORT FROM KENTUCKY.

The Committee on Fruits for the State of Kentucky respectfully beg leave to report that a loss of the fruit crop in the West for two consecutive seasons having cut off all facilities for personal observation and for comparison, they are thereby deprived of the power of rendering aid to the great enterprise of classifying the fruits of the country with a view to discard what are worthless, and to place in their proper order in the calendar of suggestion, such as deserve to be retained, marking out at the same time all untenanted spaces in such calendar—an enterprise which, while it is calculated to save the inexperienced from being seduced by sounding names and glowing descriptions into a profitless waste of both time and money, gives also direction to the efforts of the enlightened originator of new sorts, by enabling him to recognise the neighbors on either side of any vacant point in the circle of succession, and to secure its occupancy by a common offspring, the result of his skill at cross impregnation. Important, however, as these subjects are, the committee have not thought for a moment that there are none others worthy the attention of pomologists; on the contrary, they believe the "name of such subjects is legion." In casting about, however, they have deemed none more appropriate for the basis of their present report, though touched upon in their last, than climate, elevation, and aspects in their effects upon orchard culture. Correct knowledge on these subjects lies at the foundation of all successful and profitable efforts at fruit culture, and the committee believe can never be acquired too soon.

Climate.—By the books, climate is defined to mean a distribution of heat over the earth's surface, and that heat is made to attain under the equator 84 degrees of temperature (Fahrenheit) as its mean annual maximum, diminishing as is supposed in the direction of the poles by a fixed ratio; yet by reason of the difference in radiative force between water and land and of other

causes, the lines which constitute the boundaries of climates are not parallels to the equator, and, if the line which marks any given degree of mean temperature upon the water be extended in the direction of land it will on striking it show a rise in the mercury greater by day, and a fall as much lower by night, than upon the water, and this difference in the diurnal range of the thermometer increases as the line extends inward upon the land until we pass the point to which the modifying influence of the water reaches. Hence it follows that all vast districts of country, like the valley of the Mississippi, have riveted upon them by the action of fixed laws those features of a climate which are termed fickle, great diurnal ranges of the mercury, and great and sudden changes of temperature in the seasons. In studying such a climate the proper inquiry for the pomologist is this—Does disaster follow the action of those periods of intense cold which occur only occasionally in a series of years? or does it result from those sudden blasts of hyperborean cold, which in such a climate follow not unfrequently after vegetable life has been excited by genial warmth into a state of growth more or less active. After some personal investigation upon this subject, and the collation of many communicated facts, the committee are strongly inclined to believe that although intense cold of long duration may sometimes destroy even the life of a tree by rupture of its tissues from the expansive force of congelation, yet far the greater number of injuries experienced by the cultivator, either in health of its trees or in the thrift of his crops, are traceable to the agency of comparatively moderate cold brought to bear upon vegetable life in a state highly susceptible of harm by reason of the presence of fluids in a state of circulation, or of fluids upon the surface of the leaves and branches, or of fluids in a state of saturation in the soil containing the roots. In confirmation of this opinion, they refer to the following facts, viz: the winter just passed has been one of marked severity in the West, and the character of the past spring too was distinguished by some of the most peculiar features of a changeable climate, affording thus a good opportunity for a comparison of the destructive force of intense cold and that of unseasonable cold. The committee find it difficult to refer some casualties reported to the cause of harm, whilst in regard to others there seems not a shade of doubt in fixing upon the destroying agency,

Thus one gentleman had a large peach orchard which in the spring he found dead, each tree alive in its roots and for a space up the trunk about as high as the surface of the snow at the time the mercury went to eighteen degrees below zero. This destruction would seem like the work of intense cold, but many other orchards stood the same degree of cold, receiving but little injury other than the loss of the crop, which evidently occurred at this time. Whether in this case there was present the condition of a wet soil to aggravate the force of cold or such a conformation of the earth as to generate a more intense degree of cold than elsewhere, the committee are unable to say. In regard to the effects of the spring upon vegetable life, proofs are more numerous and far less equivocal. On the 18th of March, the fruit crop, except peaches, was fast coming forward; apricots had partially bloomed; some apples and pears had in their fruit buds made considerable development, leaves being formed; the blossom buds of the plum were very vigorous and healthy, and the latest had swollen till the coiled petals were visible. At this time the thermometer sank to thirteen degrees above zero, a temperature thirty-one degrees warmer than that of January; yet the harm resulting from the temperature at thirteen above zero has been ten fold greater, the committee think, than that which was caused in January by eighteen below. Bolmar's Washington and Duane's Purple plums in some places, although swelling to bloom, were so effectually killed as to show no more signs of growth; many varieties of the plum on the same grounds bloomed but cast their fruit; some pears and apples had every fruit and wood bud killed so as to slough off, the same trees afterward pushing forth adventitious buds and making a new coat of leaves. The hardy willow, which had remained unhurt after the zero spell in January, and was pushing into leaf even to the points of the branches in March, lost in some places every wood bud in the system, together with the extremities of the branches for full six feet in from the points. As for Heart Cherries, although almost ready to bloom, they were literally swept out of existence; one gentleman with an orchard containing sixteen varieties had only the Ox Heart and two other sorts left, whilst, as if to prove there was no security in sorts, his neighbor lost all his Ox Hearts at the same time. Again on the 1st of May, 1851, the fruit crop from the lakes as far south as we have heard was one of the most

abundant and most promising ever looked upon. At this time a fall of the mercury to a temperature ranging from 20 to 26 degrees, carried off the whole fruit crop except in a few places peculiarly located, where we believe local causes always exist capable of preventing this wide range of the thermometer, unless in very rare cases, when (as Dr. Kirtland has said in one of the best articles on this subject which has yet been printed) the general cold prevails over the local warmth, as was the case in January last, when the mercury could not rise on the noon of a bright sunny day. Such favored situations, the committee believe, are found in belts of land around bays and lakes, on small islands, and upon elevated points.

Elevation.—Elevation, like northing or southing from the equator, diminishes temperature, and by the same book authority already quoted (the Encyclopædia Brittannica,) at a point under the equator where the mean annual temperature is 84°, by ascending some 6,000 yards one reaches the point of perpetual congelation, or the mean annual temperature is one degree lower for each 400 feet of ascent; the decrease in this case also progressing by a fixed ratio.

An elevation of 400 feet, according to Loudon, will retard the season of vegetation three or four days, and is therefore from this cause favorable to fruit culture, inasmuch as during this delay the season is advancing to settled warmth. But in cases like that of May, 1851, where vegetation had made such advances that no difference seemed to exist between the foliage of the heights and that upon the plains, a different and far more powerful cause is required to work that salvation of the fruit crop upon the hills, which was no where else witnessed in the West except upon belts of land around the lakes, and those belts very narrow, observes an eye witness, the very respectable editor of the Western Horticultural Review. What this more powerful force may be, remains to be settled. The committee, however, deem it a matter of no small moment, in a climate where fruit culture is uncertain, to establish it as a truth that hills at a certain elevation enjoy a climate where the thermometer never rises so high by day as upon the plains below, and yet never sinks so low at night, that they possess a climate nearly as uniform as countries surrounded by water and are nearly as well suited to fruit culture. For a plausible theory

on this subject the committee refer to an article which appeared last year in the columns of the Louisville Journal from the pen of a member of this committee. The author supposes this universal agency to be that volume of the atmosphere which is daily heated by conduction from being in contact with the earth's surface, and that this volume of air, like other heated masses, giving out its caloric mainly from the surface in contact with the earth, may and does, at an elevation of some hundred feet maintain a large portion of its heat when no wind blows to mingle it with other strata, during a whole night and until the sun's action again replenishes the stock.

Aspect.—Aspect, the commitee consider in this climate of little importance, except that a southern one aggravates the evils of a fickle climate by increasing the power of the sun; and one which shuts out the noon-tide sun, on the other hand, modifies the temperature, and thereby betters the climate.

In conclusion, the committee remark that they feel assured that every pomologist entering upon the business of fruit culture in a climate like that of the West, ought to consider himself engaged in an employment rendered uncertain by the action of natural causes, and that this uncertainty can be nowhere escaped except in the few favored positions protected by "*local warmth*," such as the margins of large bodies of water, the summits of hills, or points sheltered from cold winds. Moreover, they are constrained to think that it is hoping against hope to expect success in efforts to cultivate any of the tender fruit trees which die after losing the young shoots and their system of leaves under action of those spring frosts spoken of under the head of climate, such as the Heart Cherry, English Walnut, &c., unless in cities or at some point not having too wide a range for the mercury.

L. YOUNG, Chairman.

REPORT FROM MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, August, 1852.

To the President of the Pomological Congress:

Sir,—As our State Committee consists of four members, each residing at different and distant points from the others, we have thought it would be well for each to report respecting his own locality. We therefore present reports from different portions of our state. My own time being very fully occupied in attending to my duties as Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, which, at this time of the year, are very arduous, and requiring my undivided attention, it will be impossible for me to write full a pomological report as I would desire.

You will herewith receive a report from Mr. Scott, of Lenawee County, Mr. Prouty, of Kalamazoo County, Mr. Cone, of Oakland County, and my own residence being at Detroit, I shall speak more particularly of the County in which I reside, viz.: Wayne County.

Nearly the whole of Wayne County is included within that portion of the peninsula, constituting its eastern border, in which no considerable prominences occur, and the descent to the coast is gradual and uniform. In this county, consequently, if we except the township in the north-west corner (Plymouth), the general level is varied only by gentle undulations, or isolated sand ridges forming no continuous ranges, and seldom exceeding the relative height of twenty feet. The greatest elevation of coast from Milk river point on the St. Clair, down to the Rouge, is about twenty feet; from the Rouge to the mouth of the Straits, ten feet.

Along the whole eastern border of the county, the altitude attained at a distance of six miles from the coast, varies but little from 33 to 36 feet. At a single point only, in the vicinity of Detroit, it attains to 45 feet above the river; the general level of the table land at this place, being about 26 feet. Beyond this belt the land rises more rapidly, attaining, at the western line of the county, to about 140 feet above the Straits.

Two-thirds of the county are flat, heavily timbered lands, producing a stout growth of oak, elm, white wood, maple, beech,

bass, ash, hickory, butternut, black walnut, &c. Chestnut is found on sandy ridges in the towns of Dearborn and Van Buren. The remaining third is undulating oak openings, or plains interspersed with wet, grassy prairies; the latter obtaining a proportion of about one-fifth.

Clay and sand loams constitute the soils of the timbered land. These occupy nearly equal portions of surface and often alternate within short distances. The former derives its character from a bed of yellow or brown friable clay, which reposes upon the extensive blue clay deposite immediately overlaying the lime-rock. Clay is reached throughout the portions characterized by sandy soil at a depth of from 5 to 12 feet.

The upper clay has an average thickness of 5 feet. The lower clay is of a variegated blue color, gravelly, and intersected by layers or strata of quicksand and gravel. This clay sometimes approaches the surface, as in the vicinity of Detroit. Its average thickness must exceed 100 feet.

These soils are excellently adapted to agriculture. Silex enters largely into their composition. Both clays generally contain a large portion of lime, which add to their fertility.

An analysis of 100 grains of the clays, taken at random, shewed—

	Upper Brown Clay.	Lower Blue Clay.
Sand and silicious matter,	51.50	27.50
Alumine,	29.95	52.30
Carb. lime,	18.55	18.98
Oxide iron,	.00	1.22
	100.00	100.00

The sandy oak openings and plains are generally productive. This soil contains only a minute proportion of lime. The township of Plymouth, situated in the north-west corner of the county, presents a surface more rolling, and broken into frequent ridges. They rise often from 60 to 80 feet from the plain, with a steep declivity, and have no apparent uniform direction. They are composed of gravel associated at the surface with a clay loam.

Deposites of bog iron occur in limited quantities at numerous places. One hundred grains subjected to a rough analysis, gave—

Silicious and aluminous matter,	26.50
Per-oxid of iron,	72.50
	100.00

The above extracts are from the report of the assistant State Geologist, Bela Hubbard, Esq., made to the legislature in January, 1839. This report shows that a heavy clay soil predominates in our county. It is hard to work, but by ploughing and manuring, may be rendered light and friable. Upon my own premises I have almost every variety of soil, and in planting my trees have endeavored to take all possible advantage of this fact. I will state somewhat in detail the result of my experiments. A few years since I laid out a semi-circular road, beginning at the north-west corner of my land, and continuing around to the north-eastern corner. On the west border of this road I commenced planting cherry trees, twenty feet apart; and as I received new varieties, continued the planting around the border of the road until I had planted fifty-four varieties, viz:—

*American Amber,
Arch Duke,
*Bigarreau,
*Black Heart,
*Black Eagle,
*Black Tartarian,
Black Mazzard,
Baumann's May,
Belle Magnifique,
Belle de Prusse,
Belle d'Orleans,
Bigarreau Wellington,
Burr's Seedling,
Belle de Choisy,
Butner's Yellow,
Cerasus Mahaleb,
Carnation,
China Bigarreau,
Coe's Transparent,
*Davenport's Early,
Downton,
De 16 a la livre,
De Holstein,
Downer's Late,
Early Purple Guigne,
Elingeur,
Early White Heart,
Elton,
English Gaskin,
Flesh-colored Bigarreau,
Gridley,
Holman's Duke,
Knight's Early Black,
Late May Duke,
Louis Phillippe,
May Duke,

Montmorency,
Manning's Mottled,
Merveille de Septembre,
*Napoleon Bigarreau,
Ox Heart,
Roberts' Red Heart,
Rockport Bigarreau,
Reine Hortense,
Sparhawk's Honey,
Sweet Montmorency,
Tardif d'Argental,
*Tradescant's Black Heart,
White Tartarian,
Wilkinson,
Waterloo,
White French Guigne,
White Bigarreau.

Those marked thus *, of this line of trees, were planted in sand; the line then crosses a ridge of gravel and clay, then clay, then a mixture of clay and gravel, then gravel, then a heavy sandy loam, and ending in clay. Some of these trees came into bearing in 1850, others in 1851 and 1852, while others are not yet in bearing. The spring of 1851, it will be remembered, was very wet, cold, and backward. In that season, all my cherry trees of a bearing age were loaded with blossoms, but immediately after the blossoms fell, of the eight trees standing in the sand, I lost the American Amber, Bigarreau, Davenport's Early, Black Tartarian, and Napoleon Bigarreau. I attribute the loss of these trees to the water standing beneath the surface, for at a distance of about forty feet I had other trees of the same age and varieties, that not only blossomed well but remained uninjured, and bore heavy crops. The land beneath the latter was well underdrained; beneath the former it was not.

My cherry trees were in full blossom, in

1850,	May 12th.
1851,	" 13th.
1852,	" 12th.

Notwithstanding the severity of the last winter, I lost none of my bearing cherry trees, although in the nursery rows I lost several that were one and two years old from the bud.

The cherry trees bore remarkably heavy crops this season, and matured their fruit well.

The Early Purple Guigne and Baumann's May were ripe on the 25th of June.

The China Bigarreau, American Heart, Early White Heart and American Amber were ripe on the 29th of June.

The Merveille de Septembre—is a very good fruit, ripening, this season, the last of August.

The slug troubles us some, but the birds do us the most injury by taking our cherries before they are quite ripe. I protect my fruit from birds by covering the trees with mosquito netting.

The Late Kentish—is the principal cherry found in our market, the finer sorts not yet being raised to any great extent.

PEACHES.

Some attention has been given to the cultivation of the peach, but not so much to the finer sorts as we could wish. We have often seen in our markets, wagon loads of poor peaches selling at 50 and 75 cents a bushel, while the very few fine peaches were selling at $1.50 and $2.00 a bushel.

Peach trees do not grow so rapidly on our clay soil as upon the sand, but they are more hardy, bear heavier crops, and are less liable to injury by worms at the roots.

Peach trees in this vicinity were somewhat injured by the severity of the last winter, but the theory that peach trees will not blossom when the mercury falls to 12° below zero, we think is now proved to be incorrect, for during the last winter the thermometer several times indicated a greater degree of cold than 12° below zero, yet we never saw the peach, apricot and nectarine trees blossom more profusely than they did the last spring. It is true, that in some instances, not only the blossoms fell, but the trees themselves soon dropped their leaves, withered and died.—In the nursery, the peach stocks that were budded last fall looked very promising early in the spring, but they did not start, and we were obliged to cut down several thousand and bud them again this season. All our young peach trees are perfectly healthy, and never grew more vigorously than they do the present season.

We have never known a peach tree in this vicinity to be attacked by the yellows, but the leaf curl has been some little annoyance to us.

Our peach crop will not be great this season, but very fair.

PLUMS.

The only drawback we have to the production of an abundance of plums, is the curculio. Our soil is admirably adapted to the

growth of this fruit. The trees grow as freely as Willows, blossom full, and set their fruit well, but the curculio steps in and takes possession of the crop.

The most effectual method that I have tried for preserving my plums from the attacks of the curculio, is, just as the blossoms fall, to select the limbs that have the most fruit upon them, and draw bags made of musquito netting over them, gathering the mouth of the bag and tying it tightly around the lower end of the limb. In this way I have succeeded in ripening some very fine specimens of choice fruit, when all other experiments failed.

PEARS.

In proof of the adaptation of our soil and climate to the successful growing of the pear, we have but to point to the magnificent old specimens now standing along the banks of the Detroit river. We do not pride ourselves so much upon the quality of the fruit of these trees as their size, luxuriant growth, and productiveness; many of them bearing their annual crops of thirty to forty bushels each, not only without the least care, but often receiving the roughest usage.

The pear tree blight is but little known in the vicinity of Detroit. I have never known it to attack trees that were raised here, but have occasionally lost trees that were imported. From this fact I think it quite obvious that whatever the nature of this disease may be, it does not originate here, but the tree is diseased when received. I have sometimes received pear trees in the fall, apparently perfectly healthy, planted them out, and the next spring some of them show signs of blight; if the disease does not extend below the graft, I cut it off below the injury, and generally save the tree, as it will soon throw up new and vigorous shoots. In the spring of 1851, I received some trees on quince stocks, and planted them among my specimen trees, and they grew well during the season of 1851. This spring I noticed a few of them were injured by the blight; I cut them down even with the surface of the ground; they are now throwing up strong shoots, and bid fair to do well.

I have about fifty varieties of pears now in bearing, mostly on quince stocks, but the drought has been so severe this summer, that I fear my specimens will not be of suitable size to place upon

the tables of the Pomological Congress. My Dearborn's Seedling, Skinless, Madeleine, and Early Catharine are now ripe, August 20th, but not more than two-thirds grown. Should the drought continue, we will not be able to place before the Congress fair specimens of fall and winter fruit.

APPLES.

Apples have been cultivated with us to a greater extent than any other fruit.

There are several old orchards on the banks of the Detroit river, raised mostly from seed. We occasionally find an engrafted tree in the old French orchards, the principal varieties of grafts being the Pomme de Neige, Calville, Pomme Gris, and Bourassa, Seedlings in any quantity, of bitter, sweet, sour and mixed. Yankee taste and enterprise are now at work, and rapidly changing the face of things in this regard. We are now cultivating, pretty extensively, many of the best varieties of apples, and we are unwilling to yield the palm to any other State for size, beauty or flavor. I have never seen so fine specimens of the Green Newtown Pippin, Yellow Bellefleur, Swaar, Baldwin, or Fall Pippin, as we usually raise in this vicinity. Had the season been such as to bring our fruit to its usual size and beauty, we would forward specimens for your consideration; but the drought has been so great that our fruit is small, and we think we would be doing injustice to ourselves as well as to the Congress by forwarding specimens of fruit this season.

GRAPES.

The Isabella and Catawba are the principal varieties grown in Michigan, and these we ripen without any trouble. We usually gather the Isabella about the 25th September, and the Catawba a few days later. I have had the Clinton in bearing three years, but do not think it of much value. It is said to ripen in the State of New York, two weeks earlier than the Isabella, but at the time my Isabellas are fully ripe, the Clinton is fit only for those who are fond of sour Grapes; but let it remain on the vine until the 1st or 2d week in October, it will then be ripe, and is a pretty good Grape, but will not compare in flavor with either the Catawba or Isabella.

The Clinton is a rampant grower and abundant bearer.

We ripen the Black Hamburg, White Sweet Water, Golden Chasselas, Black Prince, and some other foreign varieties, in the open air, but when the vines are five or six years old the fruit is so liable to mildew, that we do not grow them to any great extent. A very few are grown under glass with good success.

J. C. HOLMES.

J. C. Holmes, Esq., Chairman of the Committee for Michigan to the American Pomological Congress:

In compliance with your request that I would join the Committee, and report for the northern part of this peninsula, I submit for consideration the following report. As I am a farmer by profession, and have been engaged in the cultivation of fruit only as one of the branches of common farm husbandry it will not be expected that I shall be able to enter into minute details, as those would who have made fruit growing their only business and study.

The facts here set forth have been gained from my own observation and experience, and from that of others in different sections where fruit has been longest cultivated.

Most of this peninsula lying north of the base line has been recently settled, and fruit culture has been but little attended to.—There are only a few counties settled a sufficient length of time for the inhabitants yet to pay much attention to the subject. It is about thirty years since even the oldest counties were a wilderness, and long after the settlement was commenced the settlers had to attend to the more pressing duties of providing the *necessaries* of life, which prevented their devoting much time to the cultivation of fruit. But as they were mostly emigrants from New York and New England, and knew the value of fruit, as soon as other duties would permit, many obtained from the places where they had formerly resided, those fruits they most highly esteemed. This gave us a good selection, especially of apples, and the result proved that most varieties succeeded well here, and that several did even better here than they had done in places from whence they were taken. The fact was soon established that nearly all the fruits cultivated in New York, New England, and Northern Ohio, were adapted to the soil and climate

of this part of Michigan. The difficulties that had to be encountered in obtaining trees or stocks to engraft, and the limited knowledge of fruit culture we then possessed, rendered our progress slow.

Few at that day, knew how to set a scion, or take proper care of a tree. Within a few years, however, an interest has been awakened, and knowledge has been rapidly extending, which promises to work thoroughly, and make this section one that will not be excelled for the quality and abundance of its fruits, by any part of the west.

The profits of fruit culture have been greatly diminished by the ignorance that has prevailed in regard to the proper treatment of the trees, and the little judgment that has been exercised in making a selection, either for domestic purposes or for market. Our markets are abundantly supplied with fall and early winter fruit, but there is a scarcity of early fruits of all kinds, and of late keeping apples particularly. Early apples are seldom worth less than one dollar per bushel, and late keeping kinds from one to two dollars. Few farmers have apples for family use more than half the year, when they might easily obtain those kinds that would ripen in succession during the entire year.

The rage for extending the lists of even untried varieties, is another serious evil. The extended lists heretofore offered for sale by our nurserymen have induced many to cultivate those kinds that were not first-rate, or were not adapted to their market.—This evil is now being corrected, as the list of trees offered for sale has lately been much curtailed and improved.

Our fruit trees have been nearly exempt from disease, and our fruit almost without an enemy, until within a few years. The curculio first attacked the plums with such effect that their cultivation was soon abandoned, as no remedy had been found that was sufficiently simple and expeditious for common application.

Some varieties of pears (the Summer Bon Chretien in particular), began to diminish in size and crack some years since, and two or three years the fruit became worthless. From a single experiment tried two years ago, it was ascertained that a thorough thinning out of the small branches, and heavy manuring, consisting of the sweepings of a blacksmith shop, where horses have

been shod, would restore the fruit to its original size and flavor, and increase the productiveness of the trees.

The greatest enemy by far that has yet appeared, is the apple worm. It was first noticed here three years ago; it did not then cause any alarm, but last year it destroyed, or greatly injured, much of the small crop of both apples and pears.

This season it is doing great injury to what promised, in the early part of the season, to be an abundant crop of fair fruit. As the habits of this worm are different this season from what it has heretofore been, I am inclined to believe that two broods have been produced this season, and the last commenced their attack on the fruit only a short time since. The reasons for my opinion are, that nearly all the fruit that was stung early, dropped before coming to maturity. All the early fruit that came to maturity was untouched, and but four weeks ago, few specimens of the later fruits on the trees showed any appearance of the worm; but now, (Sept. 7,) a large part of the fruit is stung not only in the eye, but in many places on the surface, and I have taken six or eight worms from a single apple, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch long, making their way from the surface towards the centre.

Is the common theory in regard to the habits of the apple-worm correct, or is there not some other place than the crevices in the bark of the tree where they remain during the winter? I am inclined to think there is, for my own trees have been annually scraped and washed with lye; the trunks and branches have been kept smooth, the ground has been well cultivated around them, the young trees, and sometimes the old ones, have been mulched with partly rotted straw, removed or dug in the fall, and yet the worm has injured my fruit much more than it has that of others in this vicinity who have entirely neglected their trees.

Has not the mulch been a harbor for the worm?

The limits of this report will not allow me to name the different varieties that have been fully tested and pronounced first rate, or those that have not succeeded well. If I should, I would, no doubt, make many mistakes in regard to names. There are many varieties that are cultivated under many different names, and it is in some cases extremely difficult to ascertain the true name. Many do not at all agree with the description we find in the books. The Esopus

Spitzenberg is not like that grown in New York. With us it is larger; flesh not so firm, and much less acid. The Early Joe, which has been fruited here for two seasons, does not at all agree with the description given by Barry. Here it is of medium size; some specimens now before me measuring nine and a half inches in circumference. In color they are not deep red, but rather striped with red, spotted with yellow slightly russetted spots, and resembling in color the Westfield Seek-no-further. The specimens that I have of the Early Joe are true, the scions having been obtained from the original tree.

I would, in conclusion, remark that we have been visited with the most severe and protracted drought that was ever known here, and our fruit has suffered materially in consequence. In some orchards, in which grain has been grown, the fruit has withered when half grown upon the tree, and the trees now have the appearance of being nearly dead.

Regretting that this duty had not been assigned to one better qualified to perform the task, I subscribe myself

Yours, truly,

LINUS CONE.

Troy, Oakland Co., Michigan, Sept. 7, 1852.

REPORT FROM ILLINOIS.

The greatest evils which fruit growers are called to contend with in central Illinois are, severe and changeable winters, late frosts in spring, and the various forms of blight and rot.

The severe cold in winter is supposed often to kill both fruit and trees, especially the Pears and Peaches, while, if they escape this trial, the spring frosts often take them. The soil is surpassingly rich, and the trees never fail to do the very best the frosts, insects, and blights will allow. Their growth, and the abundance and fine quality of the fruit is almost incredible, when not interrupted by any of these casualties.

The last winter was severe; however, the trees generally escaped injury, but the fruit did not. There are no peaches, few pears and cherries, and but a moderate crop of apples.

The plums are far more abundant than they have been for years before. Those kinds that escaped the frost have generally ma-

tured their fruit well; having been totally destroyed by frosts in the bloom the year before, but few of the progeny of the Grand Turk survived the famine to continue their work of destruction this year. However, there is evidence that enough of them survived to perpetuate the race by some means, and shew us that there can be no final remission of the crusade against him. The few that have survived, will doubtless obey the command to increase and multiply, and will not forget in future years to act worthily of the renown of their ancestors, as many people do.

But the seasons in which all our fruit is destroyed by cold are comparatively so rare that we could get along with that well enough, and with the periodical destruction of the Grand Turk also, were it not for those appalling forms of disease that attack our full grown apple and pear trees, especially the latter—generally, though very indiscriminately, called the blight. We think we have had several forms of this disease; but its present form is far worse than any other.

It first appears to the careless observer on the terminal shoots which turn black and perish for several inches on the apple, and sometimes for several feet even on the pear, in a very few hours.

This is generally attributed to the soil or climate, but I am fully satisfied that this is not the cause; for, as a writer in the Prairie Farmer has truly remarked, it appeared last year on our native crab-apples and forest trees, especially the hickories and elms and oaks in this vicinity, as well as on cultivated trees, and on my grounds it was generally worse on Native Seedling Pears raised from the seed for two generations on the spot, than on any others; and much worse on the Native Crab-Apples than on trees more cared for. Besides, this form of blight is beginning to appear in all soils and climates, from Maine to Georgia, and also in Europe; and is it true that no soil and no climate suits the Pear at this particular crisis—not even crab-apples, oaks, and elms? I cannot believe it.

I was compelled to believe that it was some change or casualty totally irrespective of both soil and climate, before I discovered what I think to be the true cause.

That *there is* a blight caused by heat or by cold, by soil or by climate, and also by the Scolytus Pyri, and by several other insects which infest the pear and apple, I am constrained to admit,

from the testimony of gentlemen of undoubted capacity in these matters, and several of these forms of blight I have myself seen on my own grounds.

But there is a form of blight here more fatal to the pear tree especially, than all these combined, as scores of practical men in this vicinity would readily testify. We all now unitedly believe it to be the work of a microscopic insect, and notwithstanding the strictures in the Journals on my hasty article in the Horticulturist, I do not know of a single man in this county, who has changed his opinion in the matter, or is likely to do so. We think we know what we see here with our own eyes; whether it exists elsewhere or not, is for others to say. This insect is not a bark-louse of any form, nor is it anything described in the books or horticultural reports, or any more like any of these than a pig is like an alligator or a rhinoceros. Its habits are still unknown, and are likely to be for some time to come. But that it is so small as to be invisible through ordinary microscopes, and seen fairly only under a powerful solar microscope, is well known to many; also, that it infests the neck, trunk, crotches, and larger limbs of trees, upon the outer bark, and diffuses its poison there, long time before the sudden perishing of the terminal shoots, is perfectly apparent to any man who has a jack-knife and a pair of eyes; hundreds have examined and testified to this fact. Even before it was suspected to be the work of an insect, though the casual or careless examiner finds no symptoms of disease until the final, sudden death of the terminal shoot warns him of the danger. Now, in the case of the Scolytus Pyri and one or two other unknown insects, this sudden death of the terminal shoot is all there is about it; and generally, at least on the apple, it is all that ensues—though the poison sometimes, even in these cases, will run down on the pear.

But in the case of this new form of insect, or microscopic insect blight, it is far otherwise. I have myself examined hundreds of trees, and I never yet saw a terminal shoot affected with it, when I could not find obvious evidences of the fatal poison below—sometimes quite down to the ground; and in such cases the tree will invariably die to the ground, unless something is done to vent it, though there may be many feet of perfectly sound wood, apparently, between the fatal spot and the withering shoot or twig.

The experience of this year not only convinces us that this is the work of the insect described in the Horticulturist, but also encourages us to hope (and only to hope) that we have hit upon the right remedy; for the trees on my own grounds promptly treated with soap and tobacco water, spirits of turpentine, and lampblack, are thoroughly restored; while a single row, omitted for want of time until the insects had hatched and gone into the bark, is still as badly diseased as ever, or almost as badly, the late care probably having done some good. On the contrary, one gentleman, one mile from me, omitted all care of his trees; they were about ten or twelve inches through, and the finest in the county. But they are all now dead or worse than dead. Another gentleman, two miles distant, sceptical at first, finally, after a personal examination, became convinced, and applied whale oil soap to the blighted trees, with a caustic alkali to dissolve it afterwards, and all his trees are now, as he informs me, perfectly free from blight, and in fine order. Another gentleman washed his apple orchard in simple soap-suds, and I am told it can now be seen to the very tree to what extent he applied it, as all trees so washed are healthy, and all others blighted. Another still, applied a rope covered with tar, to some of his trees, and says that on those so treated there is no blight, while it is on all the others. This last case, however, I think will be found to be a case of blight that comes from a larger insect perforating the terminal bud, and not from the microscopic insect, so fatal to pears. Another gentleman from Massachusetts, quite unknown to me, wrote me in the spring, that he had discovered the same microscopic insect mentioned in the Horticulturist, on his pear trees, and had applied oil paint with entire success.

Another still, writes from the South, that he has found the same insect there. So that I am induced to believe that this form of blight is not exclusively local. All the above cases, of course, did not come under my own notice, and I can only give the report as given to me. That every apple and pear tree, on my own place, was last year hopelessly diseased, as I thought—that all my Privet bushes and hedges were, in midsummer, killed quite to the ground is quite certain, and that I have now totally eradicated the evil from my premises, except on the neglected trees above specified, and that several of my neighbors have done

the same is quite as certain; while those who did nothing last year have found the disease to steadily progress toward death, is equally sure. It may be thought that this insect follows the disease instead of producing it; but I think the evidence conclusive the other way, and wrote for the Horticulturist only in order that others might observe and be convinced of the fact—for it would be difficult, and perhaps impossible, to convince any man on this point, who had not examined, thoroughly, for himself, or at least received the testimony of a great many corroborating witnesses who had so examined; and it is not reasonable to expect or ask conviction from sensible men on any other ground—there is so great a liability to mistakes in matters so exceedingly small.

I can, however, state that so far as I know, every person whose attention was seasonably called to the phenomena, was fully convinced of the cause of the evil—and all the remedies adapted to that view, have in every case, so far as I know, proved successful and satisfactory, while all other known remedies have failed.

After the writer in the Prairie Farmer spoke of the blight on the forest trees, I found the larvæ of this insect on the elms and hickories in my own yard.

It is barely possible that this blight will be found at last to be, not the result, but the cause of the spread of this insect; but I do not think any such result probable, nor am I aware of any one who has had any fair opportunity to examine the case in all its bearings, who anticipates any such result. The assumption that this insect causes the blight, fully explains all the known phenomena so far—no other supposition does—while that there are other forms of blight caused by insects and other causes wholly different, there can be no reasonable doubt; but they have never proved so serious and fatal with us as this last form.

I found an apparently similar disease in almost every one of my Newtown Pippin apple trees, in an orchard of about twenty-five acres, on my farm ten miles from this place. Most of these trees are of this kind, say about eight or nine hundred in number, the rest of the orchard standing, mixed promiscuously together with these, are of other choice varieties, all set out at the same time, and in the same manner.

This disease appears most fully on the rough bark, two or three feet from the ground, where the scion was united to the seed stock,

or in the crotches, or in any place where there is any roughness of bark, and when this bark is cut or pared off with a sharp knife, there the disease more fully appears.

There will be found dead gangrened blotches of bark extending sometimes quite down to the sap-wood, even where the outer bark looked sound and healthy.

These trees are some seven or eight years old, and of fine and healthy growth and appearance, and just coming into bearing—say with trunks from nine to eighteen inches in circumference. Now every one of the Newtown Pippin trees in this orchard have this plague-spot on them, more or less, while not one of any other kind is so affected, so far as I could find. What is the cause of this, will any gentleman explain?

The trees all look as healthy and fine as ever, and as the disease is so latent that it was not discovered till July, quite too late to do anything for their good this year, the probability is that the disease will extend and cause their sudden death, as several have already died at short notice, while in apparently full leaf and growth. I cannot say what ails these trees, but I strongly suspect it is the same insect, as is found here at home on the Pear; and I also suspect that it has been the cause of so numerous deaths among the Newtown Pippins, elsewhere ascribed to soil and climate; and it is said lime cures or prevents their death in these cases by its action on the soil; but may it not be its action on this insect after all, about the roots of the tree. I throw out these hints merely as suggestive, and would advise all my friends who find that their soil or climate does not agree with Pear and Newtown Pippin apple trees, to look well to the rough bark of these trees, especially spring and fall, and examine carefully with a knife, and if they find symptoms of disease there, or any unnatural rustiness or scurviness or dead blotches, to cleanse them well with a knife, removing all the dead parts, and wash the whole tree in a decoction of strong tobacco water, mixed with about one fourth strong soap, and enough finely sifted air-slacked lime to make it slightly thick and adhesive. This done in the fall, will also keep rabbits from young trees, and in July, will kill off or keep off most of the young borers. It should also be done in March or April, for this blight insect, as well as in summer and fall, so as to destroy the larvæ.

Of all the things applied to the roots of the trees, I have found the following mixture did the best on our soil, the last year :—half peck of lime, half peck of ashes, two quarts of salt, one peck of powdered charcoal, dug in about the roots and piled against the stem, in the fall or early winter. Trees so treated, in addition to their washing, gave a more healthy and vigorous growth than from any other application to the root.

As to Grapes we find no remedy for the rot, as yet, though it is far less fatal this year than last. I have dug a pit, 20 feet square, and bricked it and cemented it over top, bottom and sides, making arched vaults for suds and other liquid manure under the whole, filling the pit wholly with artificial soils—and so constructed as to have at all times from the pits an abundant and regular supply of moisture without any excess. I shall have here a full opportunity to test the various effects of *soil alone*, and will report to the public in due time.

I have also other experiments in progress for testing the various effects of atmosphere and moisture on other vines, and I hope we shall all labor till the true cause of this deplorable rot is fully searched out.

My own present opinion coincides with that of Mr. Longworth, as I understand him ; but I am not, after all, fully satisfied, that this also will not be found the work of an insect, at the root of the vines, for the vines, 10 years old, which I took pains to dig out whole, though running over some 20 feet square of earth and some three or four feet deep last spring—presented to me appearances which I could not fully account for on any other supposition. But as I have these now in the pits above named, I shall subject them to future examination.

It should be noted in this connexion that I received this day, (Aug. 25,) from S. Francis, Esq., an editor and horticulturist of Springfield, of well known and deserved repute in the west, a box of fully ripe Fox Grapes, which mature well in Springfield, Ill., in Mr. Francis' garden, every year, even when all other sorts rot entirely. They are a fine, large, greenish red Grape, of a round shape, larger than the Catawba ; skin rather thick, and not so spirited and high flavored, though quite good ; to my taste inferior to either the Isabella or Catawba ; but those more accus-

tomed to them, think them even better. This vine originated from the north-western part of Connecticut, and is there cultivated for its superior qualities. This Grape is worthy of serious attention in Illinois though probably not fit for wine.

Perhaps I ought to remark that I washed two Plum trees with strong soap and tobacco water, trunk and limbs, late in the fall, and again when in bloom, to improve their bark and growth.—Sometime in March, also, I covered the ground under these trees with tobacco stems, about one inch thick, as far out as the limbs extended. Now these two trees are so loaded with ripe plums, that I was obliged to prop up all the limbs, to prevent breaking; and there are twice as many plums on them as on any others in the row, and few or no marks of the curculio. I mention the fact to pass for what it is worth. This year I do not consider that any such experiment proves any thing for reasons above stated, though attention should be called to every fact of the kind.

May not the soap and tobacco water have killed all the insects or larvæ, on or about the trunk and limbs? and the tobacco stems those under the tree—or at least driven them away?

Some twelve years ago, I selected a quite famous wild Plum, from the forests in this county, which was noted for its fine flavor and for its tendency to resist the curculio, when all others failed. It is of good size—rich and sweet—and a gentleman from New York remarked last evening, that he had seldom found so good a Plum in that market, to his taste, as this. The skin is rather thick, and the color reddish yellow, with rusty spots, quite rich and agreeable. From the trees I have propagated from this sort, we almost always have plenty of Plums, without care, even when they fail on all others. What the cause is, unless it be the peculiarity of the skin, I cannot say. I intend to improve this Plum still further, by cultivation, as a last hope for the west, till the "turk" capitulates.

Gooseberries with me do well, when well pruned, manured, salted and mulched, in early spring, never without.

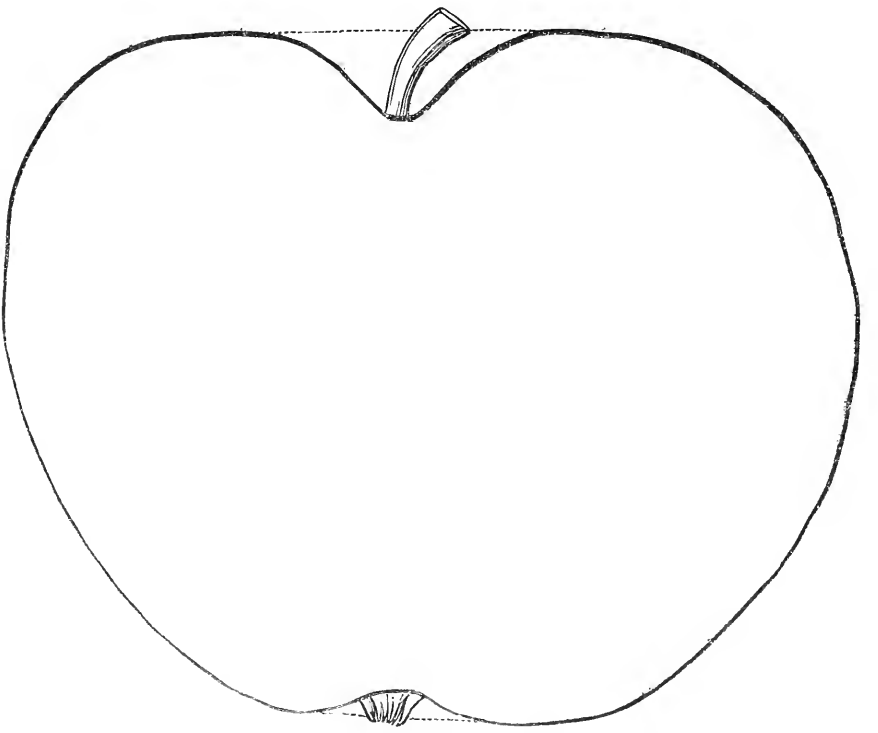
Currants are always abundant.

Cherry trees, in this region, of the finer sorts, generally die about the time of the change of the outer bark, if not particularly attended to.

I enclose a rough draft and description of our most famous August apple in these parts. It was introduced here by Timothy Chamberlain, Esq., and named by him the Orange Apple. He says that the same has been called in Ohio, the Tallow Apple, and in the South, the Hoase or Horse Apple, but this I think somewhat doubtful. The apple I have seen as the Horse Apple, is an earlier and far inferior fruit. This apple now brings readily one dollar per bushel in our market, while plenty of common apples can be had from twenty to forty cents per bushel.

I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to attend the Congress; and I do not know that this hasty and ill-digested report can do any good, but I feel confident that under the inspection of such minds as will be there assembled, it can do no real harm, and may be the occasion of eliciting from others, more valuable thoughts and observations in future, on the same topics. It is, therefore, respectfully submitted as it is, by

Yours, truly, J. B. TURNER.



(Orange Apple, now in full prime, August 20, 1852.)

Tree—a fine grower and bearer, with a regular open top, shaped much like the figure of the apple itself.

Apple—size and shape, as noted from a real specimen now in hand.

Color—yellowish green. But the shape is sometimes a little more, and sometimes a little less, oval—sometimes a little larger, and often smaller, than the outline given.

Calyx—not deep, but small and closed—stem three-fourths of an inch long, and curved, as in drawing—a few spots or specks of rusty green sprinkled about the stem.

Flavor—sub-acid, tender, juicy, sparkling and crisp—breaks easily in falling, and also before the teeth or knife.

I have never found a person who did not consider this fruit altogether superior to any other apple of the season, in all respects. Mr. Chamberlain introduced it here from his nursery, and named it the Orange Apple. He procured the scions from an orchard brought from the east or south—the labels and history of which have never been preserved, and whether this tree is from that source or not, is still unknown.

Can any one give us its true name, if it is not Fall Orange?

The subjoined letter was handed to the Secretaries by Thomas P. James, the Recording Secretary of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society (by request,) and read.

LETTER FROM ANDRE LEROY, NURSERIES AT ANGERS, FRANCE.

ANGERS, August 1st, 1852.

Mr. THOMAS P. JAMES, at Philadelphia :—

I have the honor to inform you that I forwarded you, through my agent, Mr. Edouard Bossange, 138 Pearl Street, New York, a box containing pictures of new fruits, that I offer to the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, to be exhibited to the Pomological Congress, which will meet in your city on September 13th, which please to be kind enough to accept for this object.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

ANDRE LEROY.

The pictures referred to in the preceding letter are:

1. St. Catharine Plum.
2. Fastolf Raspberry, Double Bearing Raspberry, Yellow Antwerp Raspberry.
3. Rose-fruited true service tree.
4. Large Early Apricot of Alexandria.
5. Planchoury Cherry.
6. Cherry Currant.
7. Fertile Currant of Palluau.
8. Large fruited Mahonia.

And another letter, from the same source, accompanying a model pear and apple—the Poire Belle Angevine (Uvedale's St. Germain Pear), and Pomme Belle du Havre: and specimens of the Syrup of Mahonia and Preserves of Mahonia and Currant. Also another, communicating interesting notes describing the fruits represented by the paintings and models and the preserves sent—with useful remarks on synonyms; after being partially translated, it was found that portions of these letters had already been given to the public through an extensively disseminated periodical of this country, and other portions in Mr. Leroy's Catalogue. And it was inferred that the remainder would thus appear, on which account their publication in these transactions was not deemed necessary.

The thanks of the American Pomological Society are justly due to Mr. Leroy for having had the gratification of seeing the beautiful paintings, models and preserves of objects so interesting.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CONSTITUTION.

Article I. The name of this Association shall be the American Pomological Society.

2. Its object shall be the advancement of the Science of Pomology.

3. It shall consist of Delegates appointed by Horticultural, Agricultural, and kindred Societies in the United States and British America, and of such other persons as take an interest in the welfare of the Association, and are desirous of promoting its aims.

4. The meetings shall be held biennially, at such time and place as may be designated by the Society; and special meetings may be convened at any time on the call of the President.

5. The officers shall consist of a President, one Vice-President from every State, Territory and Province represented, a Treasurer and a Secretary; and shall be elected by ballot or otherwise at every biennial meeting.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall have a general superintendence of the affairs of the Society during its vacation; give due public notice of the time and place of meeting; preside at its deliberations; deliver an address on some subject relating to Pomology, at every biennial meeting; and appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed.

2. In case of the death, sickness, or inability of the President, his official duties shall devolve on one of the Vice-Presidents, according to the order in which they stand on the minutes.

3. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Society, and pay over the same on the written orders of the President.

4. The Secretary shall, with the assistance of a reporter appointed by him, keep a record of the transactions of the Society for publication.

5. There shall be an executive committee consisting of five members, together with the President and Vice-Presidents ex-officio, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, who shall manage the affairs of the Society during its vacation.

6. State Fruit Committees, consisting of five members each, for every State, Territory and Province represented, and a general chairman over all, shall be appointed biennially; it shall be the duty of the several State Fruit Committees to forward to the general chairman, one month before every biennial meeting, State Pomological Reports, to be condensed by him for publication.

7. A Standing Committee on Native Fruits, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed by the President immediately after his election. It shall be the duty of this committee to report annually on Native Fruits, and also to examine, and, before the close of the session, report on all new seedling varieties that may be exhibited; and to make an ad interim report on those that were exhibited in an unripe condition at the meeting of the Society, but had subsequently attained a state of maturity; and on such other seedlings as may have been submitted to their inspection during the Society's vacation.

8. A standing committee on Foreign Fruits, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed, whose duties shall be similar to those of the committee in by-law seven.

9. A standing committee on synonyms, consisting of seven members, shall be appointed biennially.

10. Vacancies occurring in committees shall be filled by the chairman of each, and in case of his death or inability to serve, his place shall be supplied by the President of the Society.

11. The members of this Society shall pay two dollars biennially, and twenty dollars paid at one time shall constitute one life-membership.

12—ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Credentials of Delegates presented.
2. Address of the President.

3. Election of Officers.
4. Reports of State Fruit Committees.
5. New business.

13. The Constitution and By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular biennial meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

OFFICERS ELECTED IN 1852.

President,

Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

Vice-Presidents,

Caleb Cope,	Pennsylvania,
A. H. Ernst,	Ohio,
S. L. Goodale,	Maine,
Col. B. Hodge,	New York,
Lawrence Young,	Kentucky,
H. J. French,	New Hampshire,
Frederick Holbrook,	Vermont,
Samuel Walker,	Massachusetts,
Stephen H. Smith,	Rhode Island,
Dr. A. S. Munson,	Connecticut,
Thomas Hancock,	New Jersey,
E. Tatnall, Jr.,	Delaware,
John Feast,	Maryland,
Yardley Taylor,	Virginia,
Joshua Peirce,	District of Columbia,
Joshua Lindley,	North Carolina,
Robert Chisholm,	South Carolina,
Richard Peters,	Georgia,
George G. Coster,	Alabama,
B. F. Nourse,	Florida,
Thomas Affflick,	Mississippi,
Henry E. Lawrence,	Louisiana,
Rev. C. H. Byington,	Arkansas,
Thomas Allen,	Missouri,

James Grant,	Iowa,
N. P. Talmadge,	Wisconsin,
Dr. Kennicott,	Illinois,
S. S. Connett,	Indiana,
D. W. Yandell,	Tennessee,
Dr. Henry Gibbons,	California,
Edward Hunter,	Utah,
James Dougall,	Canada West,
Hugh Allen,	Canada East.

Secretary,

H. W. S. Cleveland, New Jersey.

Treasurer,

Thomas P. James, Pennsylvania.

Executive Committee,

The President and Vice-Presidents ex-officio.

Dr. W. D. Brincklé,	Pennsylvania,
Hon. B. V. French,	Massachusetts,
Richard Peters,	Georgia,
Dr. John A. Warder,	Ohio.

Committee on Foreign Fruits.

C. M. Hovey,	Massachusetts,
P. Barry,	New York,
Charles Downing,	New York,
Dr. J. P. Kirtland,	Ohio,
R. Buist,	Pennsylvania,
S. L. Goodale,	Maine,
C. B. Lines,	Connecticut.

Committee on Native Fruits.

Dr. W. D. Brincklé,	Pennsylvania,
F. R. Elliott,	Ohio,
E. Tatnall, Jr.,	Delaware,
Thomas Hancock,	New Jersey,
Col. B. Hodge,	New York,
H. P. Byram,	Kentucky,
Robert Manning,	Massachusetts.

Committee on Synonyms.

Hon. J. S. Cabot,	Massachusetts,
J. J. Thomas,	New York,
A. H. Ernst,	Ohio,
Dr. J. A. Kennicott,	Illinois,
S. D. Pardee,	Connecticut,
A. Saul,	New York,
James D. Fulton,	Pennsylvania.

State Fruit Committees.

Hon. Samuel Walker,		General Chairman.
P. Barry,	Chairman for	New York,
T. P. James,	" "	Pennsylvania,
Dr. Lewis P. Bush,	" "	Delaware,
Joshua Peirce,	" "	District of Columbia,
Rt. Rev. Stephen Elliott, Jr.,	"	Georgia,
Yardley Taylor,	" "	Virginia,
Col. Henry Little,	" "	Maine,
H. F. French,	" "	New Hampshire,
Dr. E. Wight,	" "	Massachusetts,
C. Goodrich,	" "	Vermont,
Stephen H. Smith,	" "	Rhode Island,
George Gabriel,	" "	Connecticut,
William Reid,	" "	New Jersey,
Samuel Feast,	" "	Maryland,
William Summer,	" "	South Carolina,
Henry K. Burgwyn,	" "	North Carolina,
R. Buchanan,	" "	Ohio,
Dr. J. A. Kennicott,	" "	Illinois,
J. D. G. Nelson,	" "	Indiana,
Capt. F. W. Macondry,	" "	California,
Charles A. Peabody,	" "	Alabama,
A. G. Sems,	" "	Florida,
E. D. Hobbs,	" "	Kentucky,
Thomas Afflick,	" "	Mississippi,
James Grant,	" "	Iowa,
Thomas Allen,	" "	Missouri.

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF MEMBERS.

MAINE.

S. L. Goodale, Saco,
Henry Little, Bangor, *life.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

B. V. French, Braintree, *life.*
Samuel Walker, Roxbury.
Marshall P. Wilder, Boston, *life.*

CONNECTICUT.

Elizur E. Clarke, New Haven.
C. B. Lines, "
O. F. Winchester, "

NEW YORK.

P. Barry, Rochester.
Francis Briel, Astoria, L. I.
Alfred Bridgeman, New York.
Zera Burr, Perrineton, Montgomery Co.
A. P. Cummings, New York.
Chas. Downing, Newburgh.
A. Frost & Co., Rochester.
B. Hodge, Buffalo.
Thomas Hogg, New York.
H. E. Hooker, Rochester.
Frederick Law Olmstead, south side Staten Island.
R. B. Parsons, Flushing, L. I.
S. B. Parsons, "
J. E. Rauch, New York.
A. Saul, Newburgh.
J. J. Thomas, Macedon, Wayne Co.
W. P. Townsend, Lockport.
James H. Watts, Rochester.
C. P. Williams, Albany.

NEW JERSEY.

H. W. S. Cleveland, Burlington.
Geo. B. Deacon, "
Sam'l J. Guestin, Newark.
Thos. Hancock, Burlington.
Edward Harris, Moorestown.
Jabez M. Hayes, Newark.
John Perkins, Moorestown.
Daniel Pettit, Salem.
Wm. Reid, Elizabethtown.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Geo. Blight, Germantown.
Dr. Wm. D. Brincklé, Philad'a.
Robert Buist, "
Jacob Cocklin, Sheppardstown, Cumberland Co.
Caleb Cope, Philadelphia.
Alan W. Corson, Plymouth, Montgomery Co.
John Dick, Philadelphia.
Dr. J. K. Eshleman, Downing'n.
Jacob Frantz, Paradise, Lan. Co.
John S. Haines, Germantown.
Thos. P. James, Philadelphia.
Wm. H. Keim, Reading.
S. Kerby, Maiden C'k, Berks Co.
David Landreth, Philadelphia.
Jas. S. McCalla, "
Dr. Thos. McEwen, "
David Miller, Jr., Carlisle.
Anthony F. Newbold, Philadel.
Thos. Penrose, Maiden Creek, Berks Co.
Daniel Rhodes, Lancaster.
R. Robinson Scott, Philadelphia.
John Zimmerman, Lancaster.

DELAWARE.

Edw. Tatnall, Jr., Wilmington.

MAYRLAND.

Wm. G. Baker, Baltimore.
Samuel Feast, "

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Thos. Blagden, Washington.
Joshua Peirce, Linnean Hill.

VIRGINIA.

H. R. Robey, Fredericksburg.
Oliver Taylor, Loudon Valley.

OHIO.

F. R. Elliott, Cleveland.
A. H. Ernst, Cincinnati.
R. G. Jones, Columbus.
Dr. J. A. Warder, Cincinnati.

GEORGIA.

R. Peters, Atalanta.

FLORIDA.

B. F. Nourse, Apalachicola.

EULOGIUM

ON THE

LATE A. J. DOWNING,

PRONOUNCED BEFORE THE

American Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia,

September 13th, 1852,

BY HON. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

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The annual return of the twenty-eighth of July will moisten the eyes and agonize the hearts of many American citizens.

On the morning of that disastrous day two steamers, the Armenia and the Henry Clay, with numerous passengers on board, start from the capital for the chief commercial port of the Empire State. Like "stately sailing swans" they glide swiftly over the smooth surface of the Hudson. The fire within them waxes warm; their awful energies are roused; they run abreast—anon, the "bird of the west" darts ahead and distances her Orient rival. She calls at her landings, swells the number of her passengers, and with fearful velocity bears them onward.

They admire the varied landscapes, the cottages, villas, towns, cities, bold cliffs and lofty mountains, which have given the scenery about this majestic river a world-wide renown.

They near a city, which rises in beauty and grace from its western bank back to the brow of the distant hill. There is a

> "Cottage, half embowered
> With modest jessamine, and there a spot
> Of garden ground, where, ranged in neat array,
> Grow countless sweets."

Its architecture is in the most approved Elizabethan style. Its grounds are tastefully laid out and adorned, and he who named it

"Highland Gardens" accurately translated the natural language of the place. It overlooks the city and the river, and commands a view of one of the most extensive and beautiful landscapes in the world. The very site seems designed by nature for the birth-place of genius, and for the abode of comfort, taste and learning.

Its proprietor, with his relatives and friends, six in all, take passage in the ill-fated boat. She bears them on toward their port of destination, when suddenly the alarm of fire rings like a death knell through that floating sepulchre. The passengers are ordered aft, and she is headed for the eastern shore. In a moment all is consternation and horror, which no language can describe, no painter's pencil sketch. Her whole centre is on fire. She strikes the bank two miles below the town of Yonkers. The wind envelopes the multitude on her stern in smoke and flame. With a fearful odds in the chances of escape, the Great Destroyer offers them their choice between a death by flame, or a death by flood. Alas! on some he inflicts both; they are first burned and then drowned!

They are driven before the devouring element, and entrust themselves to the mercy of the waves. Amidst the crowd at the stern, stands a man of tall and slender habit and of thoughtful expression, whose penetrating eye surveys this perilous scene, and seeks the most favorable chance of escape. His accustomed self-possession fails him not in this awful extremity. He imparts wise counsels for personal preservation to his friends and those about him; then climbs to the upper deck for articles from the furniture of the boat, on which they may float to the shore. He returns, but his beloved wife and part of his company have already been driven overboard. He commits the rest, and last of all himself, also, to the fatal flood,

> "Forlorn of heart, and by severe decree
> Compelled reluctant to the faithless sea."

They sink; they rise. With the grasp of death they cling to him and again submerge him and themselves in the waves. He brings them once more to the surface, and beats for the shore. Alas! it is vain; his efforts to save others peril his own life. Entangled, exhausted, disabled, he sinks to a watery grave!

But the partner of his life, her sister and brother, who were

mercifully rescued from the jaws of death, are still unapprized of his melancholy fate, and search for him in vain among the agonized survivors. But the cry, she sinks! she sinks!! fills their hearts with direful apprehensions. Still they cling to the delusive hope that he may be among those rescued by the rival Armenia, and borne to the city of New York.

The object of his conjugal love returns to her desolate home. The tidings of this awful disaster fly upon the wings of the wind; the mystic wires tremble at the shock; the press utters its loud lament; the note of woe rings through our streets, fills our dwellings, and convulses our hearts with grief. The nation mourns—minute guns are fired upon the spot, to arouse the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and to start the dead from their lowly rest. Multitudes rush from every quarter to the mournful scene; they crowd around each body as it is raised and brought to the shore, to identify therein a relation or friend. Among them his brother and partner in business arrive. At length, another body is raised. Its countenance is familiar; it is recognized; and the doleful announcement is made that Andrew Jackson Downing is no more.

"Lovely in death the beauteous ruin lay."

His precious remains are borne back to their native city, and to his house of mourning. There they meet his widowed wife, whose ear, during the fourteen years of their wedded life, had been so quick to catch the sound of his returning footsteps, and who had been the first to greet and welcome him. Alas! she is suddenly bereft, by one fatal blow, of friend, mother, husband! The funeral rites are performed; his body is committed to the tomb, "earth to earth," "ashes to ashes," "dust to dust!"

Thus terminated the earthly career of our lamented brother and associate. But his name shall be perpetuated by fragrant flowers and delicious fruits; by gushing fountains and murmuring streams; by grateful shade and balmy breeze, and by many a rural scene, and many a tasteful home. He shall be remembered

"Where cottages, and fanes, and villas rise;
Where cultur'd fields and gardens smile around."

But to be more specific, the results of his toil appear in the

forests which he has preserved from the merciless axe—in the trees which he has described and made to contribute more abundantly to the taste and comfort of their proprietors—in the avenues which he has adorned—in the lawns and pleasure-grounds which he has laid out and appropriately embellished—and in numberless buildings which stand as monuments to his architectural skill.

The fruits of his labor are also gathered in thousands of gardens and conservatories. The numerous cottages and villas which have lately sprung up in the towns and villages about our commercial cities, and throughout our happy land, evince his genius; and it is due to his worth to say that few have left a mark so deep and broad on the generation in which they lived.

In responding to the calls which have been made upon me to pronounce the Eulogy of our deceased friend, I shall attempt nothing more, and certainly can do nothing better, than to articulate the language of his useful life, and to give free utterance to your own convictions of his worth.

Mr. Downing was born in Newburgh, New York, on the thirty-first day of October, A. D. 1815. In his boyhood he manifested a fondness for botany, mineralogy, and other natural sciences, which at the age of sixteen, when he left school, he was able to prosecute without the aid of an instructor. At that period, his father having died when he was but seven years of age, his mother desired him to become a clerk in a dry goods store; but he, following the native tendencies of his mind, preferred to remain in the nursery and garden with his elder brother, whose accuracy and practical skill in horticulture gave special prominence to the same traits in the deceased, and with whom he might study the theory, and perfect himself in the practice, of his favorite arts.

In the formation of his character, we also recognize with gratitude the agency of Baron de Liderer, the Austrian Consul, whose summer residence was in his native place, a gentleman of large endowments and attainments, of eminent purity of mind, and refinement of manners, a mineralogist and botanist, who discovered in young Downing a mind of kindred taste, who made him the frequent inmate of his family, as well as his own companion in numerous excursions for the scientific exploration of the surrounding country.

But his sensibility to artistic beauty was cultivated and developed by the lamented Raphael Hoyle, an English artist, residing in Newburgh, and who, like himself, went down to an early grave, leaving behind him specimens in landscape painting, true to nature, and of remarkable delicacy of coloring. His manners were much improved and adorned by his familiar intercourse with his neighbor, Mr. Edward Armstrong, a gentleman of refinement and wealth, at whose fine country seat on the Hudson he was introduced to the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, an Englishman, whose book of travels in America has been admired on both sides of the Atlantic. There he also made the acquaintance of many other distinguished men, who subsequently became his correspondents and personal friends.

These associations had, no doubt, much influence in strengthening his refined and generous nature. He devoted all the time which he could reclaim from physical labor to reading and study. In the bowers of his garden he held frequent converse with the muses, who inspired him with the poetic fire which illumes his pages, and imparts peculiar vivacity and energy to his style.

At the age of twenty-two, on the seventh of June, 1838, he married Miss Caroline Elizabeth, daughter of J. P. De Wint, Esq., of Fishkill Landing, a lady of congenial spirit, of refinement and intelligence, to whom the world is much indebted for his usefulness. In grateful return for her valuable services, she now enjoys the commiseration and condolence of his friends in America and transatlantic countries. But with all these aids, still Mr. Downing was, in the strictest sense, *self-taught;* a fact which deserves to be recorded, not only to his praise, but as an encouragement to thousands of aspiring youth. If he was never a pupil in the studio of an artist; if he studied natural science in the laboratory of nature more than in the school of scientific chemists; if he enjoyed not the advantages of a liberal and professional education, valuable and desirable as these means of improvement certainly are; yet he was at all times and everywhere a learner; and the lessons of wisdom which he received, he promptly reduced to practice; a circumstance which made him eminently practical and national, *a man of his own age and country.*

I will illustrate his habits of observation and study. In a walk he plucks from an overhanging bough a single leaf, examines its

color, form and structure; inspects it with his microscope, and having recorded his observations, presents it to his friend, and invites him to study it, as suggestive of some of the first principles of Rural Architecture and Economy.

Does he visit a beautiful country seat, he sketches a view of it, and of the grounds about it; notes whatever is true to nature, accurate in taste, or excellent in design; and from his copy, a plate is engraved, and in the next number of his Horticulturist the whole scene, with his valuable comments, is given to the lovers of the landscape and the garden.

He returns from the forest. A short extract from his journal will explain the object of his tour, and afford a fair specimen of the beauty and force of his style:

"Nature plants some trees, like the fir and the pine, in the fissures of the rock, and on the edge of the precipice; she twists their boughs, and gnarls their stems, by storms and tempests—thereby adding to their *picturesque* power in sublime and grand scenery. But she more often developes the *beautiful* in a tree of any kind, in a genial soil and clime, where it stands quite alone, stretching its boughs upward freely to the sky, and outward to the breeze, and even downward to the earth, almost touching her in her graceful sweep, till only a glimpse of the fine trunk is to be seen at its spreading base, and the whole top is one great globe of floating and waving luxuriance, giving us as perfect an idea of symmetry and proportion as can be found short of the Grecian Apollo." "One would no more wish to touch it with the pruning knife, the axe or the saw, (unless to remove a decayed branch) than to give a nicer curve to the rainbow, or to add freshness to the dew-drop." This description, for beauty, power of diction, and for truthfulness to nature, not only harmonizes with the pictures, but even rivals the finest touches of the pencils of Claude, Poussin, Salvator Rosa, or any other great master of landscape.

He makes the tour of New England, and stops at New Haven, that city of elms. He walks out from the Tontine upon the green, admires those grateful shades, their majestic form, their gracefully waving boughs, and they revive in his mind the history of the elm, its varied use for fuel, timber and shade. He arrives at Hartford. The first object of his attention is the "Charter Oak."

He hastens to visit it, stands before it, and filled with veneration, exclaims, with the bard of Mantua, translated by Dryden,

"Jove's own tree,
That holds the world in sovereignty."

He sketches it, gives you a copy of it in his "Landscape Gardening," together with his classical and scientific account of this king of the American forest. He journeys up the beautiful valley of the Connecticut to Stockbridge, Massachusetts, whose streets are lined with the sugar maple, "clean, cool, smooth and umbrageous." He there increases his love and admiration of the American maple, the beauty of whose vernal bloom is surpassed only by the unrivalled hues of its autumnal foliage, dyed with the tints of departing day.

By scenes like these, and by scientific reflection thereon, he prepares himself to give those last and well directed blows at that "*heavenly*" tree, the Ailanthus, and also at the Abele Poplar—both of which he kills off in a most *celestial* manner, to make room for the more deserving and truly American Maples, Oaks, Elms and Ashes, for the Magnolia, the Tulip, and others. Of the latter, how beautifully he speaks in the last leader from his pen, in a manner so easy and flowing, and so characteristic of the man.—"We mean the Tulip Tree, or the Liriodendron. What can be more beautiful than its trunk—finely proportioned, and smooth as a Grecian column? What more artistic than its leaf, cut like an arabesque in a Moorish palace? What more clean and lustrous than its tufts of foliage—dark green and rich as deepest emerald? What more lily-like and specious than its blossoms—golden and bronze shaded? and what fairer and more queenly than its whole figure, stately and regal as that of Zenobia?"

In the progress of his journey, he reaches the commercial metropolis of New England. It is the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in that city. He enters its hall, is greeted with a cordial welcome, and invited to examine its collection, particularly the extensive show of pears. In a subsequent discussion with its fruit committee, he proposes to them a question in his direct, practical and impressive manner—"Will each of you please to give me the names of the best three varieties of the pear, together with your reasons for that preference?" He obtains their

opinions, and publishing the same, puts the public at once in possession of their long and dear bought experience.

The same practical and studious habit is remarkably exemplified in his foreign travels. Unlike other tourists, who first visit the tower of London or Westminster Abbey, he hastens from the parks of that city to Chatsworth, then to Woburn Abbey, Warwick Castle, and other places where agriculture, horticulture, architecture, and all the fine arts have for ages vied with each other in whatsoever is ornamental in embellishment and princely in wealth, and where are scenes of natural and artistic beauty and grandeur, which attract the chief masters of the world. He is received and entertained with kindness and partiality by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford, and others with whom he formed many warm friendships in the mother country. From these places, where wealth, art, nature and genius have congregated whatever is most beautiful to the eye, most approved in taste, or most impressive to sensibility, he prosecutes his journey; everywhere observing, noting and studying the objects and scenes about him. To him,

> . . . . . "Not a tree,
> A plant, a leaf, a blossom, but contained
> A folio volume."

We have necessarily amplified this part of our subject, in order to give a correct view of the manner and extent of his education, of the peculiarities of his style, and of the formation of his character, and to furnish the materials for a just appreciation of his worth, and for a philosophical judgment of himself and of his works.

Mr. Downing was just what we have represented, a *self-taught* man. His name will appear in all coming time, emblazoned upon the roll of fame, among such worthies of that class as Roger Sherman, Benjamin Franklin, David Rittenhouse, Benjamin West, and Nathaniel Bowditch. He was not, perhaps, so profoundly scientific, yet he was well grounded in vegetable physiology, and in the first principles of the arts to which his life was devoted. Being the sovereign of his own powers and acquisitions, he could instantly bring them to bear on the subject of his investigation or discourse.

In his character we find that assemblage of virtues commonly called *amiableness*. On this depended the suavity of his manners, the sincerity of his friendship, and the freedom of his hospitality. His guests always received a hearty welcome, and found at his residence a quiet home. Here Miss Bremer, whose fame in letters is like that of the Swedish nightingale in song, wrote the introduction to one of her works; and in speaking of his kindness and hospitality, she says: "I never shall forget, nor ever be able fully to acknowledge them, feeling as I here do, at this moment, all the blessings of a *perfect home*."

He also possessed, what is rarely found in combination with these qualities, *keen perception*, *great energy*, *decision and boldness*. Blessed with an almost intuitive perception of character, he read men at a glance. When he was in London, he desired an assistant, who would return with him to America and aid him in the architectural department of his business. He visits the architectural exhibition in that city, and seeks an introduction to the Secretary of that association, to whom he reveals his object, and by whom he is introduced to Mr. Calvert Vaux, as a gentleman well qualified for the place. They exchange references; and so readily did he inspire confidence in this stranger, and also perceive that he might safely repose the same in him, that on their interview the next morning, he concludes a contract, agrees upon the precise time when they will start from Liverpool for America, hastens to Paris to complete his unfinished business, fulfils his engagement, and in two weeks they are unitedly prosecuting their labors at Newburgh. Such was his activity, promptness and despatch.

The increasing extent of his business would have employed several common men; his correspondence alone would have occupied a private secretary; yet the number and urgency of his duties never depressed him, never confused him, never made him in a hurry, because he was always the *master*, never the *slave*, of his business.

Having once thoroughly investigated a subject, he rested with confidence in his conclusions, and published the same with a boldness which arrested attention and commanded respect. Witness his condemnation of "*white houses*" amidst rural beauty, a color which no master of landscape would dare to transfer to his canvass, yet which is as common in the country as it is opposed to

economy and good taste. Witness also his condemnation of the impure air of stove-heated and unventilated dwellings, the air of which, with equal truth and propriety, he denominates "the favorite poison of America." This article, copied by numerous journals, read by thousands, and commending itself to their common sense, is fast producing a reform, conducive alike to health, comfort and long life. But his *kindness* and *magnanimity*, his freedom from envy and jealousy, enabled him to admire and commend whatever was excellent and praiseworthy, as freely and decidedly as he condemned their opposites. These characteristics are exemplified in his monthly reviews of the press, and in the notices of the works of other writers, which appear in his volumes.

In a word, Mr. Downing was, in manners, modest, polite and gentlemanly,—in perception of fitness and propriety intuitive,—in taste, accurate and refined,—in tact and practical skill, *remarkable*,—in love of country, strictly national, *American*,—in sentiment, pure,—in life, incorrupt,—in most respects, *a model man*—in all, *nature's own child*. It has been justly said of him, "at whatever point of view we regard him, we are compelled to admire the symmetry of his character, the vigor of his mind, the versatility of his talents, and that healthful flow of enthusiastic feeling which marks his writings. There are those who can work out beautiful thoughts in marble, who can clothe them in the touching language of poetry, or bid them flow in the rounded periods and convincing strains of oratory; but few minds seem more fully possessed of the power to add art to the beauty of nature, and make the desert blossom like the rose."

His writings are a faithful transcript of his own character. If his diction sometimes contains unusual and even strange words and phrases, possibly ungrateful to some classic ears, the worst which enlightened criticism can say of them is, that they subordinate elegance to originality and force. But his language is generally pure, chaste and refined, not unfrequently beautiful and highly ornate. His style is peculiarly his own, not rigidly methodic, sometimes abrupt, but always versatile and flowing. It is remarkable for that of which he was passionately fond in nature, and to which, with some latitude of expression, we will appropriate the work "*picturesque*."

A single quotation will truly illustrate our meaning, and also

these qualities of his style. We select the words with which he introduced the Horticulturist to his readers, with the first breath of summer. "BRIGHT and beautiful June! embroidered with clusters of odorous roses, and laden with ruddy cherries and strawberries; rich with the freshness of spring, and the luxuriance of summer—leafy June! If any one's heart does not swell with the unwritten thoughts that belong to this season, then is he only fit for 'treasons, stratagems and spoils.' He does not practically believe that God made the *country*. FLORA and POMONA, from amid the blossoming gardens and orchards of June, smile graciously as we write these few introductory words to their circle of devotees, * * * * * Angry volumes of politics have we written none, but only peaceful books, humbly aiming to weave something more into the fair garland of the beautiful and useful, that encircles this excellent old Earth." Such passages enliven and adorn his works.

Of these we can give but a brief account.

The first is his "LANDSCAPE GARDENING," which introduced him to the literary and scientific world, and gave him a rank among the distinguished writers of his age. For years previous to its publication, he seemed retired from the world, abstracted and absorbed, but in reality, he was occupied in intense study of his subject. When he mastered it, and adapted its principles to American climate, scenery and people, he published it on both sides of the Atlantic.

Think of this young man, at twenty-six years of age, without the advantage of a liberal education—with no precedents to guide him, with only a few practical hints from such men as Parmentier, seizing upon the first principles of this science in the works of Repton, Price, Loudon, and others, with a comprehensiveness of mind, with a power of analysis, an originality and fixedness of purpose, that would have done honor to the first scholars in other departments, popularizing and appropriating them to his own period and country, and actually producing a book which becomes at once a standard universally acknowledged by his own countrymen, and praised by Loudon, the editor of "Repton's Landscape Gardening," who pronounced it "a masterly work," and after quoting ten pages to give his English readers an idea of its excellencies, remarks, "We have quoted largely from this work because,

in so doing, we think we shall give a just idea of the great merit of the author." This work the celebrated Dr. Lindley critically reviews, in sundry articles in his Gardener's Chronicle; and while he dissents from it on some minor points, yet in respect to its cardinal excellencies, he thus remarks: "On the whole, we know of no work in which the fundamental principles of this profession are so well or so concisely expressed." And in regard to Mr. Downing's explanation of this science, and his general definition of it, he adds, what is equally complimentary to our author and to American genius, "no *English* Landscape Gardener has written so clearly, or with so much real intensity."

Closely allied to this science is the subject of Architecture, to which our author next turns his attention; and in the following year he publishes his "COTTAGE RESIDENCES." Of this work Mr. Loudon also observes, "This book is highly creditable to him as a man of taste and an author, and cannot fail to be of great service." This latter work, in time, creates occasion for his "ARCHITECTURE OF COUNTRY HOUSES," *including designs for Cottages, Farm Houses and Villas, with remarks on the interiors, furniture, and the best modes of warming and ventilating.*

Of these, the English and American press offer remarks so similar to those which we have already submitted on his Landscape Gardening, as to supersede the necessity of much amplification.—We select the closing words of an English Review of one of these works: "We stretch our arm across the 'big water' to tender our Yankee coadjutor an English shake and a cordial recognition."

We will add two examples of the American estimate of these productions. Says a gentleman resident on the Atlantic shore, who is eminently qualified to form an enlightened judgment: "Much of the improvement that has taken place in this country, during the last twelve years, in Rural Architecture, and in Ornamental Gardening and Planting, may be ascribed to him." Another gentleman, equally well qualified to judge, speaking of suburban cottages in the West, says: "I asked the origin of so much taste, and was told it might principally be traced to Downing's Cottage Residences and his Horticulturist."

Of his remaining works, the "HORTICULTURIST," his monthly journal, which has entered its seventh year, is extensively celebrated for its appropriate, interesting and eloquent leaders—for its numer-

ous and able correspondents—for its varied learning and ripe experience—for its just and faithful reviews—and for its tasteful embellishments and rural decorations.

His "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," a volume of six hundred pages, was printed in 1845, both in New York and London, and in two different forms—the duodecimo with lineal drawings, and the royal octavo, both with these drawings and with colored engravings. It has passed through thirteen editions, and originally combined his personal observation and experience with those of other American fruit growers down to that date.

Besides these productions of his pen, he edited, with notes and emendations, "Mrs. Loudon's Gardening for Ladies;" also, "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture;" delivered various addresses, submitted reports to public bodies, and contributed numerous articles to the secular, literary and scientific journals of his day.

In addition to these labors, he rendered efficient services to the cause of agriculture and agricultural education. He constantly superintended his homestead—was a corresponding or acting member in many horticultural and kindred associations—was influential and prominent in the establishment of this Congress, and from its origin, chairman of its fruit committee—the author of the "Rules of American Pomology," which, with some modifications, have been extensively adopted. He advised and aided in the laying out of grounds, in the plans and specifications of various private and public buildings, and at the time of his death, not only had contracts for important professional services in Newburgh, Newport, Georgetown, Albany, Boston, and other places, but was actually on his way to Washington to prosecute the business in which he had been engaged by the national government, for the laying out and adornment of the public grounds in that city. He had also projected several new volumes in the departments of his peculiar studies and labors, as well as the revision of some of his present works. The last effort of his pen was a postscript to a set of working plans to illustrate a design for an observatory, proposed to be erected in one of our principal cities.

Alas! that one so eminently useful, with such brilliant prospects before him, and whose place it is so difficult to fill, should be so suddenly removed! Such is the common exclamation! But this general sorrow may find consolation in his own devout words, in

a letter of condolence addressed to me a few days before his death. They seem prophetic of this hour. "God knows what is best for us."

This dispensation is indeed mysterious; a wonder of Providence such as the All-Wise and Infinite rarely permits. He takes away one to whom we are most attached, and that, too, when we can least afford to spare him. But let us hope that this melancholy event may awaken public attention, and direct it from the man to his pursuits and to their connection with the public welfare, and thus become the occasion of raising up a host to carry out and consummate his worthy enterprises.

We have thus spoken of the last hours of our lamented friend—of the dreadful catastrophe which terminated his earthly career—of the circumstances and influences in which his character was formed—of its most prominent and commanding features—of the great events of his public life—of his published works—and of his plans of future usefulness.

As your humble servant, appointed to speak of his "life, character and virtues;" it is not proper for me to indulge personal and private partiality. It has been my endeavor to form such an enlightened judgment of his worth, and such an unbiased estimate of his numerous excellencies, as shall be in harmony with your own opinion, and shall command public confidence and respect.

To speak of his faults, if there were any, was neither our intention nor our duty. Frailties are incident to human nature; but happy is it for us all that common benevolence spreads the veil of charity over the grave, and hides these in its sacred trusts from public observation. It is the province of the eulogist to speak of what was worthy of honor and imitation in the departed, and of what may also comfort and console the hearts of the bereaved. This we have endeavored to do without exaggeration and without abatement. The duty we perform is without any expectation of adding to the lustre of his fame. His works are his best eulogy; the most enduring monuments of his worth.

But he has gone! His seat in this Congress is vacant. Another will make the report which was expected from him! We shall much miss his wise and leading counsels in our deliberations and discussions, his prompt and energetic action in our endeavors to advance the worthy objects of this association, in the origin and

progress of which his agency was so conspicuous. He has gone! He is numbered with those patrons and promoters of the ornamental and useful arts, who rest from their labors;—with the erudite and sage Pickering, the wise and laborious Buel, the ardent and scientific Mease, the humorous and poetic Fessenden, the practical and enterprising Lowell, the tasteful and enthusiastic Dearborn, the indefatigable and versatile Skinner, the scientific and voluminous Loudon, and others of noble designs and of enduring fame. These have fallen around us like the leaves of autumn; and Providence now calls us to inscribe on that star-spangled roll the cherished name of DOWNING, struck down suddenly, when his sun was at the zenith of its glory.

He rests in the bosom of his mother earth, in the city of his birth, and the sepulchre of his fathers, on the banks of that beautiful river where his boyhood sported, and where the choicest scenery inspired his opening mind with the love of nature—a spot which will be dear to the thousands of his admirers, and which our love to him will constrain us to visit. We may resort to his hospitable mansion, but he will no longer greet us with his cordial salutation, nor extend to us the right hand of fellowship. We may wend our way through his beautiful grounds; but he will not be there to accompany us. Instead of his pleasant and instructive voice, which once dropped words of wisdom and delight on our ear, we shall hear the trees mournfully sighing in the breezes—the cypress moaning his funeral dirge, and the willow weeping in responsive grief, "because he is not." "His mortal has put on immortality."

When we think of the place which he occupied in the hearts of his countrymen and cotemporaries—of the expanding interest which he has awakened in the rural arts, the refinements and comforts of society—of his unfinished plans which others inspired by his genius, will unfold and consummate—and of his works, which will be admired when the tongues that now praise him shall be silent in death, our sense of justice accords to him an earthly immortality—a fame which history will cherish, art adorn, and grateful posterity revere.

He is dead; yet how little of *such* men can perish! The clayey tenement may indeed fall and crumble, but to him who dwelt in it, a place is assigned in the firmament of American genius, far

above the storms and convulsions of earth—"in that clear upper sky," where he shall shine forever to illumine the path of intelligence, enterprise and virtue, and henceforth to enkindle in the human mind a love of order, taste and beauty. We rank him with those who start improvements which advance ages after they are dead, and who are justly entitled to the consideration and gratitude of mankind. Washington and his illustrious associates are dead; but the liberty which they achieved still lives, and marches in triumph and glory through the earth. Franklin is dead; but the spark which his miraculous wand drew from heaven, speaks with tongues of fire and electrifies the globe. Fulton is dead; but he awoke the spirit of invention which turns the machinery of man —aye, and he awoke also the genius of navigation;

> "And heaven inspired,
> To love of useful glory roused mankind,
> And in unbounded commerce mixed the world."

Downing also is dead; but the principles of artistic propriety and ornament, of rural economy and domestic comfort, which he revealed, await a more full and perfect development; and as they advance towards their glorious consummation, grateful millions shall honor and cherish his name. HIS MEMORY SHALL LIVE FOREVER.

TESTIMONIALS TO THE LATE A. J. DOWNING.

The Resolutions submitted by Mr. Cabot (vide page 29) provide that the testimonials adopted by Horticultural Societies in relation to the decease of the late A. J. Downing, shall be appended.

Those testimonials are here inserted, viz.:

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society have been startled and pained by the intelligence of the sudden death of their co-laborer and friend, A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, N. Y.—a passenger in the ill-fated steamer, Henry Clay.

Eminent alike as a Horticulturist, a Landscape Gardener, and an Architect, Mr. Downing has, in each character, made his mark upon the age. Where the grateful gardener plucks the rich fruit from the laden bough, there is his name known. Where taste has turned the unsightly pasture into a lovely lawn, and adorned it with gems of the garden and the green wood, there are his labors felt.

The humble cot he has made a picture of beauty, and the elegant mansion, reared by his genius, fills and satisfies the most nicely critical eye.

But he has gone! In a moment, as it were, and without warning, he has been called to pass the gloomy vale of death, and now rests—

> "Where rivers of pleasure flow over bright plains,
> And the noon-tide of glory eternally reigns!"

In view of this unexpected and terrible stroke, by which this Society is deprived of one of its members, and the cause of Horticulture of an eminent and earnest advocate,

Your Committee respectfully submit the following Resolves:

Resolved, That the members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society greatly deplore the loss of their associate, who has done so much to advance and extend a taste for the kindred arts of Agriculture, Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, and Architecture.

Resolved, That in the death of the late Mr. Downing, Horticulture and Pomological Science have sustained a severe loss; distinguished alike for his private worth and public usefulness, and devoted to the pursuits of Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, and

all that pertains to the advancement of our Rural Homes, his memory will be cherished, and his decease sincerely lamented.

Resolved, That we tender the sympathies of the Society to the family, in their afflicting bereavement, and that the Corresponding Secretary be directed to communicate the above resolutions to his bereaved family.

Further *Resolved*, That the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder be solicited to deliver an Eulogy on the Life and Character of the late A. J. Downing, Esq., at such time and place as the Society may hereafter designate.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the afflictive providence which involved, in the destruction of the Henry Clay, and the tragical loss of many valuable lives, the removal of our esteemed fellow-member, A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, in the pride of manhood, and in the full maturity of his powers, from the scene of his useful and honorable exertions, at a time when his services were so universally and highly appreciated, and when his efforts in life were producing throughout the land, the beneficent and beautiful results for which he had so long labored, and over which his benevolent spirit would have so generously rejoiced.

Resolved, That we regard as a national bereavement and affliction the loss of one whose powers were so diligently and successfully dedicated to the purest and best interests of his race and his country; that the deceased was endowed by nature with a vigorous intellect, which was elevated by liberal and practical cultivation, and directed by an expanded philanthropy and a glowing love of nature, to the promotion of those pursuits connected with rural life and rural happiness, which, while they contribute to the solid power and prosperity of a people, refine and elevate their tastes and enjoyments; that the country will hold in grateful and enduring remembrance his valuable and popular contributions to the literature of Horticulture—his aid in the promotion of Landscape Gardening—in the improvement of the "Fruits and Fruit Trees of America," and of Cottage Residences, and his able and assiduous labors for the general advancement of Pomology and rural economy; that his efforts in these branches have produced an im-

provement which is perceptible in the aspect of many sections of our country; and that his sudden and melancholy death is a bereavement which will be long and deeply deplored, far beyond the affectionate and afflicted circle of which he was the ornament and the pride.

Resolved, That as the loss of A. J. Downing is a national calamity, calling for an appropriate national commemoration, we cordially approve of the action of the President of the American Pomological Congress, in inviting the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, an intimate friend of the deceased, to deliver, at the approaching session of the Congress, in Philadelphia, on the 13th proximo, an Eulogy on the life, character, and virtues of our lamented fellow member.

Resolved, That we deeply condole with his bereaved family upon this afflictive dispensation of an inscrutable Providence; and that as a manifestation of our respect and sympathy, the Secretary be directed to transmit to them a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Whereas, This Society, by a melancholy casualty, has been suddenly deprived of a valuable and esteemed member; and

Whereas, It becomes our duty to pay a proper tribute to the memory of one whose services in the cause of Horticulture have given him a lasting claim to our gratitude;

Be it therefore Resolved, That in the sudden death of our late associate, A. J. Downing, Esq., we recognize the hand of an overruling Providence, and that we deeply deplore the loss sustained by his family, by his calamitous death, and hereby tender our sympathies to them in their affliction.

Be it further Resolved, That, in common with all who take pleasure in Horticultural pursuits, we feel that we have sustained no common loss in the death of one so eminent in his profession, and whose labors in Rural Architecture and Landscape Gardening will remain as enduring monuments of his judgment and taste.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to forward these Resolutions to Mrs. Downing, and also furnish copies of the same for publication in the Horticultural Magazines.

PITTSBURGH HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Resolved, That this Board has heard with profound regret, of the melancholy death of A. J. Downing, Esq., by the burning of the steamer Henry Clay—That we regard his death as a National loss to the cause of Horticulture, Landscape Gardening, and other Rural Sciences, not soon, we fear, to be filled up—his life and brilliant talents having been devoted to the advancement of these his favorite pursuits.

Resolved, That this Resolution be published in our daily papers and a copy of the same be sent to the Editor of the Horticulturist, by our Corresponding Secretary.

GENESSEE VALLEY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Whereas, In the death of A. J. Downing, American Horticulture has lost its noble and gifted standard-bearer, and society one of its most amiable, accomplished, and useful members—who has done more than any other to awaken among the American people an appreciation of their country's resources, and to cultivate and diffuse a love for the beautiful in nature and art—whose writings brilliant and powerful in style, and truly American in sentiment, have given us a Horticultural Literature which commands the admiration of the world; therefore

Resolved, That we regard his loss as one of the greatest that could in this day befall the American people in the death of any one man—that we deeply sympathize with his afflicted friends and relatives, truly "mourning with those who mourn" for the loved and lost.

Resolved, That though Mr. Downing is no more, and his voice is hushed in death, yet he still speaketh—his works will live after him, and his influence be felt while correct taste has a disciple or a home in the earth.

Resolved, That we recommend the Horticultural Societies of this country to take some united action, to testify in a suitable manner their regard for the memory of Mr. Downing; and that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with other Societies on the subject.

P. Barry, L. Wetherell and James H. Watts, were appointed a committee in accordance with the Resolution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the various Horticultural papers, with a request to publish the same, and a copy thereof be forwarded by the President of this Society to the family of the deceased.

COLUMBUS (OHIO) HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Whereas, News has been received of the loss of the steamer Henry Clay, by fire, on the Hudson, and among the lost we find the name of A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, Editor of the Horticulturist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we deplore the loss of so many lives, and sympathize with those bereaved, we learn with feelings of sincere regret and profound grief, of the death of the distinguished Horticulturist, A. J. Downing. That while Horticulture engages the attention, and enlists the feelings of many, none have surpassed the deceased in intelligence, enthusiasm, industry and devotion, in all things that relate to "Rural Art and Rural Taste," none have left more enduring or more beautiful monuments of their labors, than he. Death has surprised him in the midst of his usefulness and success, and just as his cultivated taste was being fully appreciated by the nation. Who can fill his place?

Resolved, That as an honorary member of our Society, we feel that we have lost a brother, whose writings and teachings have been our pleasure and our guide, and whose memory we will cherish as one worthy our love and esteem.

Resolved, That in this bereavement, we sympathize with his family, and the friends of Horticulture everywhere, and as a token of our esteem, we will place these Resolves on our minutes, and forward them to be published in the journal which he so ably edited.

CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The sad intelligence of the loss of the steamer Henry Clay, on the Hudson river, causing the untimely death of a great number of our friends and fellow-citizens, has been confirmed. Among the lost, we are called upon to lament the death of our distinguished and zealous fellow-laborer in the cause of Horticultural science and Rural taste, A. J. Downing, of Newburgh, N. Y., Editor of

the Horticulturist, and corresponding member of this Society; therefore,

Resolved, By the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, that in his death we have lost a most valuable friend and contributor to the cause in which we are engaged, and that the country has to deplore one of its most valuable promoters of refinement in Rural taste.

Resolved, That we sympathize sincerely with his family and friends in the deep affliction and bereavement which it has pleased the Almighty disposer of events to visit upon them in so untimely and unexpected a manner.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved wife and family of the deceased.

The following resolution was offered by Richard Davis, seconded by M. Kelly, at a late meeting:

Resolved, That the members of this Society and Horticulturists generally be solicited to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of A. J. Downing, Esq.

It was next moved by Mr. Ives, that a committee of three be appointed to carry out the spirit of the foregoing resolution.

Messrs. Hatch, Kelly and Warder were appointed.

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Resolved, That the members of the Albany and Rensselaer Horticultural Society, in common with others of the Pomological, Horticultural and Agricultural portions of our citizens, mourn sincerely the death of the late A. J. Downing, who has been more instrumental than any other individual, in extending a taste for, and promoting the love of, all the branches of an art which conduces so much to the comfort and the pleasure of the community.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be forwarded to the family of the late Mr. Downing, and that they be embodied in, and published with, the records of this Society.

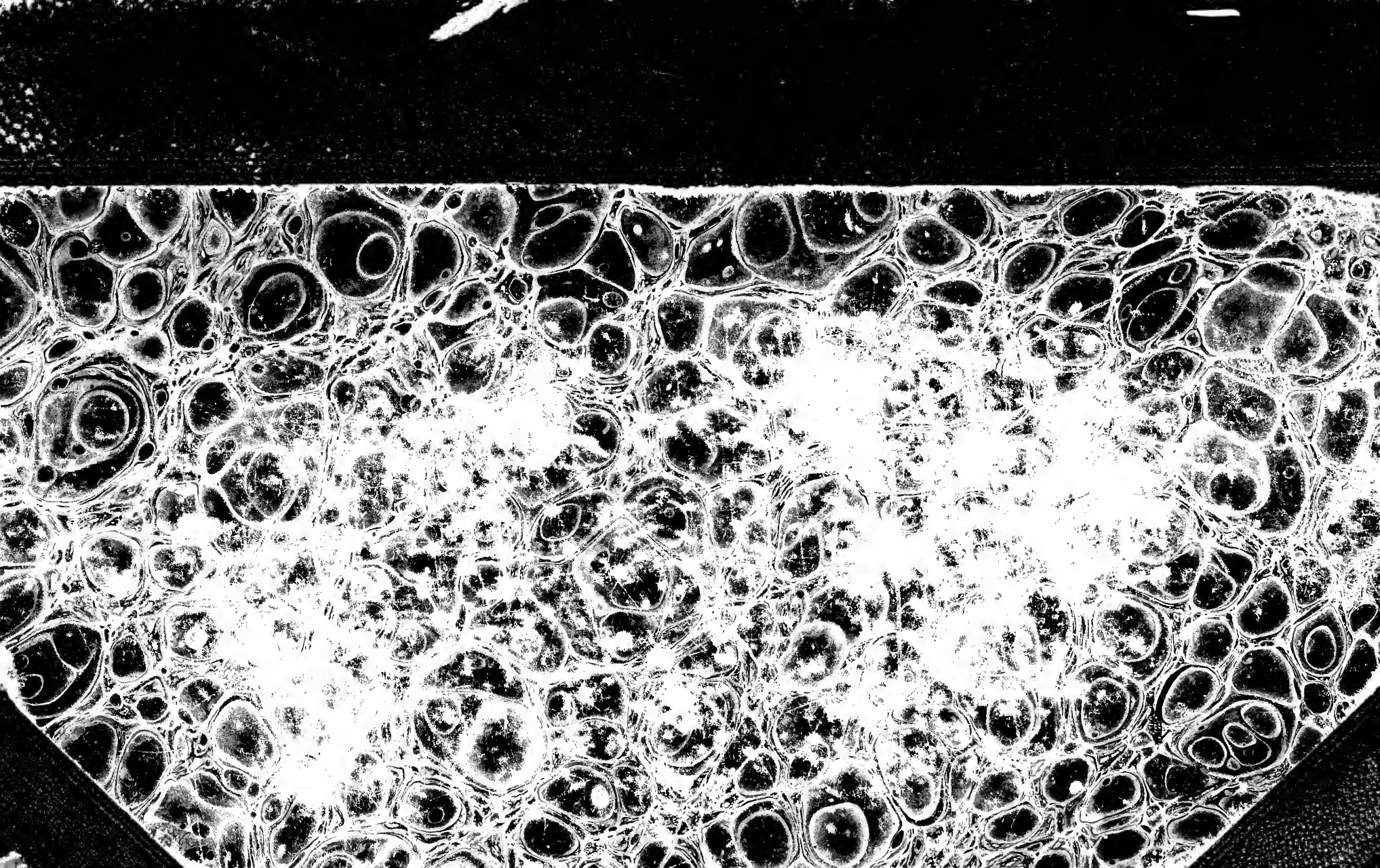
Sat: S. P. M. Dec: 11. 1852.

My dear Sir,

Yrs of 9th just received. The Post office of Joshua Lindley & N. P. Talmage I do not know.

- ✓ Robert Chisholm — Beaufort — S. C.
- ✓ Gen. G. Costen — Mobile — Alabama.
- ✓ Thos. Affleck — Washington — Miss.
- ✓ Henry E. Lawrence — New Orleans — Lou.
- ✓ Revd C. H. Byington — Choctaw Mission — Ark.
- ✓ James Grant — Davenport — Iowa.
- ✓ J. S. Cornett — Versailles — Ind.
- ✓ D. W. Yandell — Nashville — Ten.
- ✓ Dr. Henry Gibbons — San Francisco — Calif.
- ✓ Edward Hunter — Great Salt Lake — Utah.
- ✓ Jas. Dougal — (Sandwich P.O. adds Detroit Mich) C. W.
- ✓ Hugh Allen — Montreal — Can. E.

In haste truly yrs.

Hon. M. P. Wilder.

W. D. Parkhill.